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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1937

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ary Powers For French Covernment

tional Support From Finance Commission

Minister's Warning Tells

Senate Sure To Pass Bill: War On Speculation

PARIS, June 30.

It is considered that the Government crisis has ended with the Finance Commission's unconditional adoption of the Government's Bill and that the Senate itself will pass the Bill in the afternoon. M. Caillaux, President of the Commission and ex-Premier, M. Laval, were among those on the Financial Commission who abstained from voting.—Reuter.

CHAMBER PASSES BILL

PARIS, June 30.

The Government Bill asking for plenary powers to deal with the financial situation was passed by the Chamber at 4.30 after an all night debate marked by stormy scenes. The sitting was suspended thrice. The Bill will now be rushed to the Senate.

M. Bonnet stated that Government's resources to meet obligations had nearly drained "the tereasury empty and the account stands at only twenty million francs."

GOVT. PROPOSALS

M. Bonnet stated that the proposals to deal with the situation included the suppression of Income Tax evasion, Increases of indirect taxes, increases of Railway fares, suppression of the regulation pegging the franc to the lowest limit of 11½ francs to the pound,—which proposals had been approved at London and Washington,—maintenance of Anglo-French collaboration to maintain commercial treaties and free circulation of money.

WARNING TO SENATE

He also proposed to apply the severest measures against speculation. "The day when we are obliged to vote for control of Exchanges to hide from the country the real state of currency the collaboration of other Powers will be lost." This phrase is expected to mollify the Senate, which is likely to discuss the Bill at 15-00 B.S.T.—Reuter.

FLIGHT OF CAPITAL

PARIS, June 30.

M. Vincent Auriol, M. Bonnet's predecessor explained in the lobbies after the debate the reason of the Treasury's sudden depletion. The funds at the disposal of the Treasury stood at 2,459 million francs when M. Blum's Plenary Powers Bill was tabled in the Chamber on June 15. The funds were reduced to 1,400 million when the Senate's vote on June 20 led to the fall of M. Blum. At the time of formation of M. Chautemp's Government on June 23 these were 1,423 million, but immediately rumours of devaluation caused a mass flight of capital. This combined with the reimbursement of Treasury Bonds reduced the Treasury to the low level.—Reuter's Special.

MOVE FOR FURT... DEVALUATIO...

PARIS

It is understood that ... ment has requested ... London and Washing... the franc to drop ... pound.

M. Bonnet is wh... suppress the regulation in the monetary law, pegging the Franc to the lower limit of 43 milligrammes of gold, which would be inconvenient in the event of pressure on Franc. In other words, the Government wishes to be able to devalue further, if necessary.

M. Bonnet is understood to have further stated that ready money at the disposal of the Government was only 20 million francs and the Government had demanded an advance of 400 million francs to meet the current expenditure.

On the question whether he was in agreement in this connection with Britain and the United States, M. Bonnet indicated that Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Mr. Morgenthau would make statement on the matter.

M. Bonnet is understood to have told the Finance Committee that the gold outflow amounted to 2,500 million francs from June 23 to June 28 and 5,000 million francs from June 1 to June 22.

The deficit of ordinary budget was 6,000 million francs to 10,000 million and the extraordinary budget was 8,500 million francs.

REDS SUPPORT GOVT.

After M. Bonnet's speech in the Chamber, the Communists stated that they would support the Government.

M. Bonnet outlined some measures for the purpose of restoring finances. He emphasised that the Budget must balance. It was essential that no new expenses were incurred which did not show profitable counter-part in the next year's Treasury needs of 30 milliard francs, necessitating further advance from the Bank of France and entailing modification of the existing monetary laws. M. Bonnet declared that he would maintain all voted social reforms.

M. Bonnet intimated that only 20 million francs were left in Treasury account. He intimated that London and Washington have assented to his proposals.

The debate was twice suspended owing to uproars.

The Bill was adopted by 380 votes to 228.

LONDON AND WASHINGTON INFORMED

London and Washington have already been informed officially of French inability to maintain the present level of franc.

It is understood that M. Chautemps has requested assent of London and Washington to allow franc to drop to 125 to pound although some circles in French Government intimated that they would have preferred 150.

It is symptomatic of general confusion of reports regarding Government intentions, however, that M. Bonnet is stated to have told the Finance Committee that the three main plans of his reforms were an increase of hundred milliard francs in the limit of banks' Advances to State, Readjustment of taxes and to allow franc to find ... hostile to compulsory conversion of Government securities Government were safe.

The Socialists after an hour's meeting unanimously decided to vote full powers even if Communists abstained from voting.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND FRANC READJUSTMENT

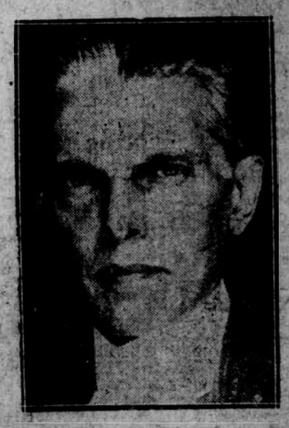
LONDON, June 30.

The French monetary situation was the subject of a statement by Sir John Simon in the House of Commons. He said that it has been generally recognised that readjustment of the Franc last September was not entirely successful in re-establishing a lasting equilibrium, aimed at by the Tri-Partite Agreement.

He understood that the French Government were contemplating measures involving the removal of the upper and lower gold limits now prescribed for the franc. The French Government assured him, however, that they were not seeking any exchange advantage from this adjustment, and that they were anxious to continue close co-operation with the United States and the British Government...

JAWAHAR EXPOSES JINNAH'S POLITICS OF DARKNESS

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru



Mr. M. A. Jinnah

League Leader's Cry Of "Islam In Danger"

Congress President's Call To Discard Cheap Tactics In Election Contest

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, June 30.

The following Press Statement has been issued by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru:—

Mr. M. A. Jinnah rightly pointed out in a statement some time ago that the Muslim League was a political body and that its policy and programme were very different from those of the Congress.

I welcomed that statement for it cleared the issues and every person could choose according to his political and economic predilections.

ASTONISHING STATEMENT

"To-day I have read an appeal issued by Mr. Jinnah with astonishment. This appeal is addressed to voters of the Jhansi-Jalaun-Hamirpur Muslim Rural constituency, where a bye-election is taking place for the provincial assembly.

Two candidates are in the field—the Congress candidate Mr. Nisar Ahmad Khan Sherwani and the Muslim League candidate is Mr. Rafiuddin. Both organisations and candidates are perfectly justified in appealing to the electorate and placing their programme before it. Leaders of the Muslim League have issued many such leaflets and appeals.

CRY OF "ISLAM IN DANGER"

"I have read some of these but in none of them have I found any reference to any political or economic issue. The cry raised is that of "Islam in danger" and that non-Muslim organisations have dared to put up candidates against the Muslim League. Every organisation other than the Muslim League might thus become a non-Muslim organisation, even though it may have Muslim members even though eminent divines of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema support it.

POSERS FOR LEAGUE

Is this the way political elections are fought? Is this the way to rouse the political consciousness of the masses and lead them to the consideration of their urgent problems? Is it this that we teach them to look upon our demand for political freedom, our urgent need to end poverty and unemployment. Are not Muslims interested in these problems? Are they not terribly poor?

"How does the Muslim League's communal appeal help the Muslims to get rid of these burdens?

JINNAH CAPS THEM ALL

Mr. Jinnah has capped the sheaf of Muslim League leaflets and statements by his appeal in his capacity as president of the Muslim League. He appeals in the name of Allah and the Holy Koran for support for the Muslim League candidate.

Mr. Jinnah knows well that many eminent Muslims, including leaders of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema, like Maulana Husain Ahmad, are supporting the Congress candidate. Have they ceased to be Muslims because of this?

"Victory and defeat in elections are after all temporary incidents in the public and private lives. To each of us they come alike, daily and we accept them with a measure of equanimity and continue to work for ... we feel dear.

... which are greater than election victories and defeats and it is as well that we do not forget them in the excitement of election.

"To exploit the name of God and religion in election contest is an extraordinary thing even for a humble canvasser. For Mr. Jinnah to do so is inexplicable. I would beg him to consider this aspect of the question and to realise that this is communalism in excelsis.

It means rousing religious and communal passions in political matters. It means working for a Dark Age in India. Does not Mr. Jinnah realise where this kind of communalism will lead us to?

"We have tremendous problems of political and economic to face and solve to-day. The rest of world, in spite of its tragic preoccupations is looking to India and watching our decisions. What is Mr. Jinnah's answer to this? What does he say to these questioning eyes from afar?

POLITICS OF DARKNESS

"In his appeal to voters he does not make a single reference to politics or economics. His appeal is purely communal. What will the world and India think of these politics of the Dark Ages?

"I want Mr. Nisar Ahmad Sherwani to win because he is a fine upright man and he stands for Congress principles, for Indian freedom and for ending exploitation in India. But much as I want him to win, I would sooner that he lost the election and that we lost hundred and thousand elections than that we based our appeal to public on communal grounds and exploited the name of religion for our purpose.

STRAIGHT PATH FOR CONGRESS

"I hope that every Congress candidate and every Congress worker will stick by his principles and not stoop in an endeavour to win cheap election triumph. We look far, we have to march a long distance. Not by stooping will we do so but we will do so with our heads high and with a straight back and by adhering to the cause of the masses, for whose [illegible]

LLOYD GEORGE CALLS FOR A BRITISH LEAD

A Preconcerted Empire Foreign Policy

The need for the British Empire to take the leadership of nations was the concluding plea of Mr. Lloyd George in a National and Empire broadcast in "responsibilities of Empire."

Mr. Lloyd George appealed for a carefully preconcerted foreign policy between the constituent nations of the Empire. "There is hardly anything", he said, "which this great Empire could not accomplish in the way of dragging the world out of its present condition of muddle and menace if it had a clear aim, a steadfast purpose, and a readiness to take reasonable risks in the present in order to avoid certain catastrophe in the future. The world has been made conscious of its inexhaustible strength when it is put, but peace-breakers and aggressors are relying to-day not on its impotence but on its apathy, on its lack of resolution, continuity, and insistence in well-doing."

A STEADY AND STRONG POLICY

Recalling what had happened in Manchuria, Abyssinia, and Spain, Mr. Lloyd George said: "Could the British Empire, acting together and acting resolutely, have averted these disasters? I have no doubt at all that with a steadier and a strong policy the influence of the British Empire would have succeeded in achieving better results in each adn all of these cases.

"But in order that the Empire should exert its full power and authority in international relations it is necessary that there should be a carefully preconcerted policy between the constituent nations of the Empire."

PORTUGAL SPRINGS SURPRISE

LONDON June 30.

It was announced in the House of Commons that the Portuguese Government have informed the British Government that they decided to discontinue the facilities granted for the purpose of carrying out the Observation Scheme on the Portuguese-Spanish frontier. Pending further consideration of the Patrol Scheme by the non-intervention Committee the Portuguese Government will continue to observe their engagements respecting the export of arms through Spain and Portuguese ships proceeding to the Spanish ports.

The British Government have expressed their regret at the Portuguese decisions. They are informed that if the plan for the restoration of the maritime control is approved, Portugal will permit the resumption of the Observers' duties. Meanwhile, the observers will remain on the frontier ready to resume their duties at short notice.—Reuter.

REBELS RETREAT FROM JARAMA FRONT

Heavy Attacks Fail To Break Govt. Lines

MADRID: June 30.

Heavy Insurgent attacks on the Jarama Front during the past four days failed the object of breaking the Government lines.

It is reported that the Insurgents have given up their efforts and retreated leaving casualties and the war material.—Reuter.

Insurgents Capture Valmaseda

SALAMANCA, June 30.

The insurgents have captured Valmaseda, fifteen miles west of Bilbao.—Reuter.

PROGRESS OF INDO-Br. TRADE TALKS

PONDON, June 30.

Trade talks are continuing in secrecy and several conversations have been held at the Board of Trade between the British and Indian experts.

The progress, said one of the delegation, interviewed by Reuter, is as satisfactory as could be expected and it is noteworthy that while Ottawa negotiations of the British Government with Australia, New Zealand and South Africa were suspended immediately after the Imperial Conference, in view of the uncertainty created by the Anglo-American talks, the discussions with India continue.—Reuter's Special.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

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SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted—A Hindu Graduate or undergraduate as a Superintendent for Mithibai Balashram at Vile Parle. Apply G.P.O., Box No. 665. (8637)

Wanted an experienced, trained Teacher for Private Primary Marathi School. Salary Rs. 25 to Rs. 30, according to qualifications. Apply President, Shishu Shikshan Mandal, Hindu Colony. Chembur. (8685)

Wanted—Managers on Rs. 100 p.m. for Branches at Bombay, Rajkot, Ajmer, Hyderabad Sind, Poona, Indore, Jodhpur of a reliable Bank. Applicants should select their centres of influence and circle. Reply to Post Box No. 10009, Calcutta. (8590)

Applications are now invited for the posts of Forest Officers, Rangers, Managers, Secretaries, Accountants, Clerks, Inspectors of Agencies and Organisers, etc., all over India on Rs. 300 to Rs. 30 p.m., before 31st July '37. The applicants should apply on the printed form of the Company, obtained on payment of Re. 1 on or before the 15th July '37. The officer reserves the right to reject any application. Canvassing will be a disqualification. Apply: Rao Raja Thakur Hukman Singhji, Jagirdar, Tazimi Sardar, S/o Late H. H. Maharaja Bahadur Maharaja Ranbir Singhji of Jammu and Kashmir. President, The India Commercial Forests, Limited, Jammu. (8638)

Wanted a Woman Sub-Assistant Surgeon for Women's Hospital, Barwani. Pay Rs. 100-5-150 per mensem with free furnished quarters. The post is pensionable. Apply immediately to President, State Council, Barwani (Central India) with copies of testimonials stating qualifications, date of passing, previous experience, age, nationality, whether married, unmarried or widow, if now serving anywhere say where serving and on what pay, and all other relevant particulars. Applicant must state 'full' details of her work, career and experience. Applications omitting to mention any of the required or relevant particulars will not be considered at all. It will be a great convenience if the applicant can send with the application or as soon as possible thereafter a copy of her recent photograph which will be afterwards returned to her. Application should not be delayed for want of a photograph. (5752)

Wanted candidates to qualify as Engineers: Overseers through Postal training. Apply:—British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (8617)

Wanted all to learn complete Touch Typewriting on New Typewriters Rs. 7. Shorthand speciality. Success guaranteed. Standard Typewriter Co., opposite Navsari Building, 257, Hornby Road. (8620)

45 APPRENTICES

Wanted beginners—Five Deccani or Christian stenographers as apprentices by business organisation. Posts guaranteed after training. Apply with stamped envelope, Box [illegible], "Bombay Chronicle".

62. TO BE LET

To Let. Open and airy blocks for Anglo-Indians and Israelites. Good situation. Write to Narainda Bhugwandas Doodhwalla, Tank Pakhadi Street, Aghri Pada, Byculla. (8640)

99. HEALTH RESORTS

Spend your Autumn holiday in Mussoorie at Firland Hall, Deanery Estate. An elegant boarding house for Indian Gentlemen and their families. Tennis, Badminton, Picnics, in charming surroundings. Apply Manager. (8616)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Urgent! Opening first July Classes in Radio Technology for Junior and Senior servicemen. Six months' course. Moderate fees. Brilliant prospectus. For further information of our complete course and for special evening classes, write to the Secretary, The Abdulla Fazalbhoy Technical Institute, 160, Tardeo, Bombay (5677)

153. CLASSES

Desai's Coaching Classes (Princess Tuition Classes) for Matric boys and girls will re-open on 1st July, 1937, in the premises of Princess High School for Girls, Lamington Road. Sound coaching by experienced teachers. Moderate fees. Excellent results. For particulars enquire on the school premises between 8-30 a.m. and 7 p.m. (8554)

154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

Dutton's 3 Day Shorthand. Only 6 rules and 29 characters. Practice quickly gives speed of 150-200 words per minute. Write now for free first lesson: The Dutton College, London, Indian Headquarters Delhi 6. (8603)

155. TECHNICAL INSTITUTES

Technical Institute, Connaught Place, New Delhi. Trains students for courses in Civil, Mech., Elec. and Radio Engineering covering City and Guilds and G.P.E.E. (London) Exams, Best arrangements. Next session in July. (8628)

303 MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted a second-hand Steam or Oil Engine or a Steam Turbine of about 1,500 H.P. and an alternator of 1,500 K.V.A. with 2,200 Volts three phase 50 cycles or any other alternative power plant to the nearest specification. Apply Box No. 8605, "Bombay Chronicle".

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted:—Local and Travelling Agents for our silk sarees, chadars, cloth and Hosiery goods. Pay Rs. 100 and T. A. Rs. 25 per month. Apply sharp to avoid disappointment. Khazan Chand & Bros., Ludhiana. (8615)

345. COMMERCIAL TRAINING

Company Accountant—Secretary Diplomas—Enrolment proceeding for special classes just commenced. Best tuition oral or postal. Only limited number of students are enrolled. Alexandra College of Commerce (Established 1905), [illegible] Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

346. INVESTMENTS

Capitalist wanted to invest Rs. 20,000/- Rs. 25,000 in sole distribution of English proprietary patent medicines, yield 15 to 20 per cent. Organisation and distribution throughout India, Burma and Ceylon. Write confidential letter Box No. 5735, "Bombay Chronicle."

387. TYPEWRITERS

Typewriters for sale American re-built, Remingtons, Underwood, Royal Rs. 160 upwards. Mofussil Agents wanted. Typewriter Agency, Carpenter Street, Girgaon, Bombay. (8636)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

CALTEX (INDIA) LTD.

(Incorporated in Bahama Islands)

1st July, 1937.

We beg to notify the public that the business hitherto conducted by The Texas Company (India) Ltd., will henceforth be carried on by 'CALTEX (INDIA) LTD.'

CALTEX (INDIA) LTD.
5754

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

APPOINTMENTS OF EXAMINERS AT THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1938.

Applications are hereby invited for the appointments of Examiners at the University Examinations to be held during the calendar year 1938 and should be sent in to the Registrar in the prescribed form so as to reach him not later than Saturday, the 31st July, 1937. Applications received after the 31st July, will not be accepted.

2. Forms of application and particulars regarding the appointments may be obtained on application to the Registrar. There are two kinds of forms of applications viz. (A) for the Matriculation Examination and (B) for Examinations 'other than' Matriculation. No one should apply for appointments in more than two subjects at the Matriculation, and in more than one subject or a group of allied subjects at Examinations other than the Matriculation. Candidates should state in their requisition for forms whether they desire to be supplied with a form of application in regard to the Matriculation Examination, or for Examinations other than the Matriculation or for both.

3. Applicants are particularly requested to specify at the top of their applications in a bold hand the number of the appointment for which they apply. For each appointment, a separate form should be used.

4. Canvassing, direct or indirect, will disqualify an applicant for appointment as Examiner.

Bombay, 24th June, 1937.
By order,
S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
5749.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all CLIENTS of Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS AND CO. and Messrs. MALVI RANCHODDAS AND CO., that as we are removing our Office from the present premises to Yusuf Building (3rd Floor) at the junction of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street from the 1st of August, next, they should take away their title deeds, documents, account, books and other papers and proceedings relating to their completed matters on or before the 15th July, 1937, after which date the same will be destroyed or otherwise disposed of without giving any further notice.

Dated this 30th day of June, 1937.

MALVI RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Solicitors, Bombay.
[illegible] Mody House, Fort.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 667 of 1937.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint Presented and filed 22nd day of April 1937.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8, and O. VIII, r. 9, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

HABIB CURRIMBHOY of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Co-operage, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

versus.

(1.) Bai MARIAMBAI ESSAC ISMAIL, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Gavli Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay—and (2.) Sir FAZALBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt., of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, formerly residing at Peddar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, but at present residing at Splendide Hotel, Avenue Carnot Place d'Estsile Paris France ..... Defendants.

GEORGE VI by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz.—

The Plaintiff claims that the 1st Defendant may by an order and injunction of this Honourable Court be directed and decreed to remove forthwith the corrugated iron shed or structure wrongfully erected and maintained erected by her on a piece of land described in Ex. A to the Plaint including the machinery housed in the said shed and to remove the encroachment committed by her on the said piece of land as stated in the Plaint, that the 1st Defendant may be ordered and decreed to quit vacate and deliver quiet and peaceable possession of the portion of the said piece of land wrongfully encroached and trespassed upon by her that the 1st Defendant may be ordered and decreed to pay to the Plaintiff Rs. 30 per month or such other sum as this Honourable Court may award to the Plaintiff as and by way of mesne profits and for compensation for the wrongful use and occupation of a part of the said piece of land by the 1st Defendant (with interest thereon at six per cent per annum) for a period commencing 3 years prior to the date of Suit and ending on the date when the 1st Defendant remove the said encroachment, that the 1st Defendant may be ordered to pay the Plaintiffs costs of the suit and interest on judgment at 6 per cent per annum and that the Plaintiff may have such further and other relief as the nature and circumstances of the case may require you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 28th day of July, 1937 at eleven o'clock, standard time, in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence, and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 30th day of April, 1937.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.
For Prothonotary and Senior Master

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sealed

(Sd.) TAHIRALI,
The 30th day of April, 1937.
Messrs. LITTLE & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
5753.

Auction Sales.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

NOTICE

Sale of immovable property at Versowa (near 4 bungalows and behind Champa Niwas) which was advertised to take place on SUNDAY, the 4th July, 1937, has been postponed till further notice.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 778 of 1937

Messrs. AMRATLAL KALIDAS and Co. ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus.

NARAINDAS TECKCHAND ..... Defendant

To,
NARAINDAS TECKCHAND Esqr.
The Defendant herein.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you for recovery of Rs. 8751-14-0, interest and costs, and that the hearing of the suit is fixed at 11 A.M. on the 28th day of July, 1937. In default of your appearance on that day, the suit will be proceeded exparte.

Dated this 1st day of July, 1937.
Address:—
Lalgir Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort Bombay.
Yours faithfully,
RAMANLAL and HIMATLAL
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.
5751.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Summary Suit No. 799 of 1937.

JAMNADAS MATHURADAS BAXI ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

R. S. RAJPAL ..... Defendant.

To,
R. S. RAJPAL,
the Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed this suit against you to recover from you a sum of Rs. 10,230 with interest and costs. You are required to cause an appearance to be entered for you within ten days from the publication hereof failing which the Plaintiff will be entitled to obtain an ex-parte Decree against you herein. If you cause an appearance to be entered for you, a summons for judgment will be served upon you at the hearing whereof you will be entitled to apply to the Court for leave to defend the suit. Leave to defend may be obtained on your satisfying the Court by an affidavit or otherwise that you should be allowed to defend the suit.

Dated this 1st day of July, 1937.
HIRALAL M. MEHTA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
5753

Auction Sales.

MENESSE & CO

AUCTION SALE OF 130 BALES AFRICAN COTTON A. R. KAMPALA.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 1st July, 1937, at 2-15 p.m. at the Cotton Depot Sewree in Narandass Rajaram Godown No. 2, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the abovementioned damaged Cotton ex s.s. "Takliwa."

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Borneo	,,	11th ,,	24th ,,
Taijin	,,	24th ,,	8th Aug.
Celebes	,,	9th Aug.	24th ,,
London	,,	24th ,,	7th Sept.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LTD.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Taj Building Hornby Road, Bombay
Telephone: 22084.

Public Notic

NOTIC

GREAVES COTTON AND COMPANY, arrangements have been made for a close ton Parkinson Limited, whom they have re years.

A Company has been formed in Bom "GREAVES COTTON AND CROMPTON PAR Company will take over from Greaves Cott the Electrical Department of their business

Arrangements have been made whereby also represent in future those other man equipment hitherto represented by Greaves Limited in its Electrical Department.

Greaves Cotton and Company Limited ar Company. The registered office is 1, F Management and personnel will remain unch

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13th to 24th JULY,
Principal Day 19th J

CHEAP THIRD CLASS RETURN TICK fare for the double journey will be issued Railway Stations (including feeder lines), tions between Dhond and Sholapur, from (both dates inclusive) available for comple journey upto midnight of 28th July, 1937.

It is proposed to run SPECIAL TRAINS passengers attending the Fair.

Intending passengers and those intereste ments to be made, are requested to sugge able dates and timings for Special Trains Bombay.

For the convenience of those kind enou advice in this matter, a form is appended h they may make their suggestions.

No. C. G. 1/65 P. II.
To:
The Chief Traffic Manager,
G.I.P. Railway, (Victoria Termi
From:
Mr.... }
Mrs... } .....
Miss }
Address .....
.....
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THE MAN IN POSSE
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Directed by ALFRED ZEISLER

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TED ARTISTS

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Special investigations are being made exclusively by Superintendent Bull and Inspector Bird of the Colaba Police Station into the motor tragedy in which the son of the Manager of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino was killed.

The strictest secrecy is maintained by these two officers. After their preliminary investigations they formally placed Count Von Gras Doenhoff, son of the German Consul, under arrest and he was bailed out immediately.

This was done, it is said on Monday afternoon but von Gras Doenhoff was not placed before a Magistrate. He will be placed in Court after the inquest proceedings in the Coroner's Court are over.

It is understood that all the papers connected with the inquiry are in possession of these two officers.

An inquest was held on the body of an unidentified man, which was found yesterday at about 10-45 a.m. at Colaba Point lying on the sand.

The police took charge of it in the presence of panch. The body is highly decomposed.

The jury returned a verdict that "The corpse being too far advanced in decomposition, the cause of death cannot be ascertained.

"That death was caused by haemorrhage from rupture of intestine," was the verdict passed by the Bombay Coroner's Jury today at the nquest on Sambaji Balaji (30), a turner in the Indian Hume Pipe Co., at Nesbit Road. He was injured yesterday while at work in the factory and died in the J. J. Hospital last night.

On a charge of assaulting a Police Constable Metah Kema Khan (50) was arrested last evening and was placed before the Magistrate at Mazagaon Court, today.

Metah was ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 100 (20 cash) till July 14.

The reference made by the District Magistrate of Thana in the case against Rama Soma Mahale and four others came up before Mr. Justice Barlee and Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court .

The accused were tried before the 3rd Class Magistrate of Dahanu for rioting and causing hurt to the complainant Manji Baban Patel.

During the course of the trial, the complainant applied to the Court to withdraw the case under section 323 (voluntarily causing hurt). The Magistrate thereupon acquitted all the accused of this charge.

He further held that the accused could not be dealt with for the other offence under section 147 (rioting), since the element of common intention to commit an offence was taken away by the acquittal under section 323.

Disagreeing with the latter order, the District Magistrate of Thana made the present reference to the High Court.

Their Lordships endorsed the view of the District Magistrate that the acquittal under section 147 was illegal, but were not inclined to interfere in such a trivial matter.

Interesting developments are expected in a "sutta" case in which two minor boys are charged with using a place at Second Bhoiwada as a common gaming house, before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court.

The third accused in the case, [illegible] Chitalal, was ordered to be discharged as there was no evidence against him.

There are a set of stamp-dealers in the City who are palming off cancelled Government share transfer stamps as fresh ones and thus depriving the Government of enormous sums of money.

The Bombay C. I. D. (General Branch), who got scent of it, have taken the matter on hand and vigorous investigations are in progress.

Karamalli Gulamalli Allana, a stamp dealer in the Fort, was arrested by the police on Tuesday night and was placed before Mr. D.N.D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, this morning.

Pending enquiries, the Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 500.

"In these circumstances, if you say that the collapse of the wall was purely an act of God, you will be perfectly justified in saying so; but if you think somebody should be blamed for this, that also you can say".

In these words the City Coroner summed up his address to the jury, to-day, in the inquest over the death of Luis Kaitan Mascarenhas, who was crushed to death under the debris of a wall on the site belonging to Mr. R. D. Birla, at the Napean Sea Road.

There was a heavy downpour of rain on the night of June 19 last, and the wall collapsed early next morning.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death caused by the collapse of the wall.

CHARGES AGAINST SUB-INSPECTOR

Thana Judge Orders Dist. Magistrate To Enquire Into Matters

The Sessions Judge of Thana set aside on Monday last the orders passed by Mr. M. K. Jadhav, Sub-Divisional Magistrate for Bhiwandi Prant refusing to issue process against Krishna Sakharam Keluskar, sub-inspector of police, Khan Saheb A. A. Divkar, president of the District Local Board, Thana, and two others in one case, and against Krishna Sakharam Keluskar, sub-inspector of police, and Abdul Hai Haji Abdul Gaffor Moosa in another case.

In the first case Yakub Jumma Siddi charged the four men with wrongful confinement and assault. In the second case Sharfuddin Abdul Gaffor Kaskar preferred a charge of assault

The cases have been sent back to the District Magistrate for further inquiry.

SPIRITUAL BROTHERHOOD

(From A Correspondent)

LAHORE, (By Mail).

A Mission called the Spiritual Brotherhood has been established at Lahore for the spiritual development of humanity under the guidance of His Holiness Shri Brahm Rishi Sant Chanan Singh Ji Maharaj. It is open to all who believe in God and are in quest of the life of the soul.

People who are anxious for the Life Eternal are welcome. It is a mission for the propagation of truth, peace and self-realization. Correspondence should be addressed to Mr. S. S. Vidyarthi, Sant Nagar, Lahore.

Mr. Andandswami, President of the Berar Non-Brahmin Party, has resigned from both the membership and the presidentship of the Non-Brahmin Party and joined Congress by enrolling himself as Congress member of the Buldana District Congress Committee

PUPPET PREMIER SEEKS TO WOO PUBLIC

Cooper Explains Object Of Poona Conference

POONA, June 29.

"With a view to further implementing the present Ministry's intention of seeking the co-operation of the public and also ascertaining the interest the programme has been able to create and the support it has been able to secure, it is proposed to call a Conference of the leaders of public opinion and all who favour the working of the new Constitution", says a statement by Sir D. B. Cooper, the Chief Minister of Bombay.

TO PLACATE PUBLIC OPINION

It adds that the Conference will be held in Poona on July 11. In addition to members of the municipalities and self-governing institutions, the leaders of public opinion of various schools of political thought and heads of industrial and working class organisations have been invited to the Conference.

Sir D. B. Cooper's statement adds that the Ministry is gratified at the support their programme has received and they have been greatly encouraged in their task. The Ministry will adopt measures to pursue the programme to completion in the light of the discussion.

TO AVERT DISASTER

It concludes, the Council of Ministers by undertaking the responsibility for Government in the Presidency, when the alternative lay in the Governor resorting to Sec. 93 with the certain result that Democratic Government would have been smothered at its birth, has not only averted this disaster but has enabled the Congress to reconsider its attitude.

APPEAL TO CONGRESS

It is hoped that the responsible leaders of the great organisation will now decide in favour of office acceptance and thus put their shoulders to the wheel of State for the benefit of the masses.—A. P.

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

A New Social Venture

Speaking at the opening assembly of the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work, Bombay, Dr. K. R. Masani, who has recently been appointed as lecturer in Psychiatry in the School, discussed the relation of the Child Guidance Clinic to the Behaviour Problems of Childhood.

The Child Guidance Clinic is an attempt to bring together the various resources of the community with a view to applying scientific methods to the study and treatment of problem children of average intelligence. It serves the need of children suffering from all kinds of personality and behaviour deviations.

The reason then why the clinic succeeds when parents and others so often fail is that any given behaviour disorder is the outcome of mental conflict, involving impulses which are unconscious, of which the child is unaware. Thus the confining of remedial attention to conscious processes only is doomed to failure. At the same time, it is wrong to leave the impression that in the case of every problem child it is necessary to explore thoroughly his unconscious mind before anything in the nature of eradication of undesirable behaviour can take place. Frequent as is the relation between unconscious impulse and overt behaviour, it would be a great mistake to believe that this relation is of paramount importance in every individual case. Gross physical disorders and more subtle disturbances of physiological functions may also contribute to distorted behaviour.

The essence of clinical treatment lies in the persistent, patient, and exhaustive study of the individual child, with a view to determining the causes—both deep and superficial—which have contributed to the misbehaviour. The treatment procedure of the clinic is a story in itself. The child guidance clinic is not a fad. It is a scientific attempt to meet the problems of childhood and its results. Those centres in which it has been tried, have amply demonstrated its worth.

The Director of the School, Dr. Clifford Manshardt, in thanking Dr. Masani, announced that a child guidance clinic is shortly to be opened in connection with the School of Social Work, in order that the students may learn not only the theory of child guidance work, but also have actual experience in the social side of the clinic.

LEAKY TRAINS ON B. B. & C. I.

The Acting General Traffic Manager, B.B. & C.I. Railway writes:—"I much regret to notice the complaint from a correspondent in your issue of the 28th instant regarding leakage in the roof of a carriage leaving Bombay on Saturday. I should like to assure your readers that immediate steps are being taken to remedy such defects."

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Progress Of Business During 1936: Interim Dividend Of 10 Per Cent. Declared

The Directors' report shows that during the year ending December 31, 1936, 6,267 proposals were made to the Company for assuring sums amounting in aggregate to Rs 72,57,910-8. Of this number 5,732 have resulted in policies. The total new business effected during the year amounts to Rs. 66,40,839-7 the annual premium thereon being Rs. 3,43,583-4.

In spite of the world-wide commercial depression continuing throughout the year, the Company has made a very satisfactory progress. As a result of the year's working a sum of Rs. 10,25,823-8-4 has been added to the Life Assurance Fund during the year, raising the total to Rs. 70,68,697-1-7.

This year the market value of the Company's Investments as on 31-12-1936 stands at Rs. 83,61,886-13-10 as against the cost price as appearing in the Balance Sheet viz. Rs. 68,24,873-3-1, thereby showing an appreciation of Rs. 15,37,013-10-9.

The Directors recommended an interim dividend to the shareholders of 10 per cent. less tax out of the Dividend Equalization Fund reserved for the purpose.

PROGRESS OF NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.

The Directors' reports shows that during the year 10,586 New Life Proposals were received for sums aggregating Rs. 2,25,38,430. Of this number, 7,916 were accepted and resulted in new policies assuring an aggregate sum of Rs. 1,75,21,576 including sums reassured. The net Annual Premium Income attaching to the New Life Business for the year after deduction for sums reassured is Rs. 7,91,051-2-0.

During the year claims on account of death have been presented for an aggregate sum of Rs. 8,12,942-0-0 and the further sum of Rs. 13,10,778-0-0 became due in respect of matured Endowment Assurances.

The Life Assurance Fund including Special Funds now amounts to Rs 2,74,70,982-10-3 as compared with Rs. 2,54,38,471-2-7 at the beginning of the year. The funds have thus increased during the year by the substantial sum of Rs. 20,32,511-7-8.

The market values of the Securities on the 31st December, 1936, are in excess of the Values taken in the Balance Sheet by Rs. 14,60,833-14-8.

The total interest income of the Company on its investments was Rs. 13,20,974-6-8 after deducting Incometax. The ratio of expenses of management to premium income in the Life Revenue Accounts is 26.3 per cent.

During the year the Valuation Report of the Company for the quinquennium ending 31st December, 1935, was published which showed total profit of Rs. 26,24,202-0-0 inclusive of the sum brought forward from the previous Valuation. A Reversionary Bonus at Rs. 15 on Whole Life Assurance and at Rs. 10 on Endowment Assurances per annum per thousand sum assured was allotted to policies paying old rates of premium and at Rs. 18 on Whole Life Assurances and Rs. 16 on Endowment Assurances per annum per thousand sum assured to policies at current rates of premium.

The Directors recommend the payment of a Dividend of Rs. 12 per share for the period under report and a special Dividend of Rs. 100 per share free of income tax under Articles 152 and 153 of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association to be applied in satisfaction of the call of Rs. 100 per share made by the Company on 7th May, 1937, and payable on 1st June, 1937.

HOLLYWOOD SECRETS

Hollywood, the home of the cinema stars known all over the world, is also the repository of the world's finest aids to beauty. And fashions in beauty aids come and go no less quickly than the stars themselves. But one method of enhancing loveliness has remained supreme with the leading actresses from the earliest days of the "flickers" to the latest Broadway "talkie".

An attractive smile enlivened by sparkling white teeth is recognised as a necessity by all cinema stars, who for many years have known that the surest way of obtaining this is by using powder.

Scientifically made powder, free from pumice or harsh abrasives, is recommended by leading dentists everywhere as the best method to be used in the care of the teeth, since its penetrating cleansing qualities cannot, by its very nature, be achieved in other forms of dentifrice. Dr. Lyon's tooth powder, the favourite of Hollywood, provides the means whereby you too may increase your social charm.

B. P. OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION MEETING

Record Of Satisfactory Progress

The second annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association was held at Lalgir Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on Monday evening. In the absence of Sir Nowroji Saklatwalla, the President Leit.-Col. S.L. Bhatia was voted to the chair.

After the minutes of the previous meetings were confirmed, the Executive Committee's report was taken up for consideration. The report showed progress in all directions.

EVENTS AND ACCOUNTS

Upto the first week of June, the Association had 3 Patrons, 47 Life-members, 58 individual members, and 21 affiliated clubs.

During the year under review, the Association recognised 16 athletic meets, 13 acquatic meets, 2 volley ball and one basket-ball tournaments, 3 wrestling and one weight-lifting contests.

The members having expressed their opinions on the satisfactory progress of this infant Association adopted the report unanimously.

The statement of accounts showing an income of Rs. 1,892-2-6 and expenditure of Rs. 1,470-14-0 was also passed.

NEW COMMITTEE

The election of the following Executive Committee was then announced:—

President: Sir Nowroji Saklatwalla, Kt., C.I.E.

Vice-Presidents: Lady Cowasji Jehangir, Bart, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolla, Kt., Sir Homi M. Mehta, Kt. Lady Vithaldas Thackersey, Sir Joseph Kay, Kt., Sir D. Bhiwandiwalla, Kt., and V. N. Chandavarkar, Esq.

Committee: Lt.-Col. S. L. Bhatia, I.M.S., A. C. Hinrichs, Esq., Dr. J. A. DeSouza, Dr. M.E. Pavri, A.A. Jasdenwalla, Esq., C. B. Sethna, Esq., G. Velthorst, Esq., Prof. R. N. Bhagwat, S H. Mehta, Esq., H. I. Rahimtoola, Esq., N. V. Sarma, Esq., S.H. Bhoot, Esq., F.W. Thornback, Esq., Prof. R. D. Choksi, R. F. S. Talyarkhan, Esq., P. R. Bhat, Esq., S. K. Mukerji, Esq., J. C. Maitra, Esq., and B. S. Bhappa Esq.

According to the rules of the Association, the Executive Committee will elect its own Chairman, Honorary Secretary and Honorary Treasurer at their first meeting.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting terminated late in the evening.

H. E. Sir Robert Cassels, Commander-in-Chief in India, will visit Ootacamund on July 30 and stay here for three days. He is expected to visit Wellington and the Lawrence Memorial Royal Military School. He leaves Ootacamund on August 2.

DON'T FORGET

GADAI'S ASTOUNDING OFFER.

THEIR FAMOUS TEAS

FREE

ON SATURDAY JULY 3rd

TO 1000 PASSENGERS

WITH WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS

BY

THE FLYING RANEE.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Malaria must run its course- but

Genasprin stops the pain

Quinine relieves malaria, but it does not stop the pain. Genasprin does what quinine cannot do—it instantly soothes the bone-cracking aches in your muscles and joints. Genasprin makes you sleep naturally and soundly, and checks your rising temperature. Genasprin is absolutely pure—it cannot harm your digestion nor your heart. And in Dengue Genasprin is equally as effective.

Sold in bottles of 35 tablets at all Chemists and Bazar Dealers.

Manufd. by GENATOSAN LTD., LOUGHBOROUGH, ENG.

Not touched by hand during making or packing.

GENASPRIN—*The SAFE Brand of Aspirin*

Glands Made Young —Vigour Renewed Without Operation

If you feel old before your time or suffer from nerve, brain and physical weakness, you will find new happiness and health in an American medical discovery which restores youthful vigour and vitality quicker than gland operations. It is a simple home treatment in tablet form, discovered by an American Doctor. Absolutely harmless and easy to take, but the newest and most powerful invigourator known to science. It acts directly on your glands, nerves, and vital organs, builds new, pure blood, and works so fast that you can see and feel new body power and vigour in 24 to 48 hours. Because of its natural action on glands and nerves, your brain power, memory and eyesight often improve amazingly.

And this amazing new gland and vigour restorer, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs is guaranteed. It has been tested and proved by thousands in America, and is now available at all chemists here. Get Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs from your chemist today. Put it to the test. See the big improvement in 24 hours. Take the full bottle, which lasts eight days, under the positive guarantee that it must make you full of vigour, energy and vitality, and feel 10 to 20 years younger or money back on return of empty package. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you.

Announcing THE NEW Pro TOOTH BRUSH

SMALL SIZE CONVENIENCE PLUS TUFTED-END EFFICIENCY

A GENUINE PRO-PHY-LAC-TIC TOOTH BRUSH

THE ONLY EFFICIENT SMALL SIZE BRUSH

Pro-phy-lac-tic presents the new PRO Tooth Brush—the first and *only* small size tooth brush with a tufted end.

The only small size brush that can clean *all* the teeth—front and back—inside and outside.

Ordinary brushes do not reach in and around the hard-to-get-at back teeth. They do not fit into every tiny nook and crevice. Only the *tufted end* will do this. PRO gives you small size convenience plus tufted-end efficiency. Because of its small size, PRO cleans front teeth perfectly too.

With exclusive Perma-Grip Feature

PRO is a genuine Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brush. Made of the highest quality grade No. 1 bristles. It has the exclusive Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip feature of sealing the bristles in the brush handle firmly, securely. It has every other Pro-phy-lac-tic advantage, too, yet sells at a remarkably low price—a price lower than any other quality tooth brush.

Ask for the new PRO Tooth Brush—sold in the Red and Yellow window carton.

Study this diagram—see how the tufted end of the PRO Tooth Brush reaches in and around every part of the back teeth.

FREE with each PRO Tooth Brush a tube of Listerine Tooth Paste

For a limited time only, with each purchase of a PRO Tooth Brush, your dealer will give you, absolutely free, a tube of Listerine Tooth Paste. Take advantage of this additional economy. It makes the PRO an even greater bargain for you.

THE 5th ALL INDIA KHADI and SWADESHI EXHIBITION,

SALEM. (S.I.)

From 1-8-1937 to 15-8-1937

Stall Rent Rs. 15/- for the whole season.

Apply for particulars to:—

R. K. SOUNDARARAJALU NAICKER,

Secretary.

America Wins Ryder Cup

Rees Plays Another Great Finish

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 30.

America won the Ryder Cup by 7 matches to 3. Two matches were halved.

This is the first time in the history of the Ryder Cup that America won on the British Soil.

Guldahl beat Padgham 8 and 7.
Rees beat Nelson 3 and 1.
Cotton beat Manero 5 and 3.
Picard beat Lacey 2 and 1.
Snead beat Burton 5 and 4.
Dudley beat Perry 2 and 1.
Sarazen beat Allis one up.

Rees played another great finish with glorious approaches and putting although he made a poor start, missing a two-foot putt at the first. Nelson was penalised at the eleventh, when he accidentally moved the ball. The rain was so bad that a new hole was dug at the eighteenth.

Manero made a shaky finish. Cotton sought accuracy rather than length as regards driving, which was paying as the American's drives were wild. Alliss made a great recovery and was wildly cheered, when he won the last hole to lead one up. Sarazen's long game early in the round was magnificent but later tailed off, his putting also deteriorating.

SPECTATOR HIT

Snead's putting kept him level with Burton, whose irons were generally superior. Towards the end Burton found the Bunkers and his approaches deteriorated, whereas Snead was as steady as a rock. Perry's drive at the first hole hit a spectator, who, however, was not seriously hurt. His driving continued uncertain all the morning. However Dudley's approaches were weak and he was unable fully to take advantage of the Englishman's lapses. Lacey and Picard had a dingdong battle but the latter improved as the former deteriorated.

Guldahl was deadly with his irons and brought of some lovely long approaches. Padgham's weak putting upset the rest of his game. King and Shute had a reckless battle both hitting screaming drives on the outward half. Shute was weak on the greens, wheras King excelled. The position was reversed on the inward half. Shute holing cut from 25 yards at the 12th and 12 yards at the 16th.

STONES FLEW HALF A MILE

How Taxila Explosion Took Place

RAWALPINDI, June 30.

Details are now available about the Taxila explosion. Enquiries made by a special representative of the "United Press" on the spot reveal that five women workers of the blasting powder factory were among the dead numbering 12. Four wounded persons are still lying in the Taxila mission hospital.

HOW IT OCCURRED

It is stated that 16 workers were present at the factory at the time of the explosion on June 27, when at 3-45 p.m. some sparks, from a handmill used for grinding saltpetre and other minerals required for the manufacture of blasting powder, flew up, resulting the whole building including a store house with saltpetre, sulphur and coal being on fire. When the fire reached the storehouse, there was a tremendous explosion and the stones and cement of the factory building were blown away. Heavy stones struck the railway station building situated half-a-mile away, damaging it partially. Some empty goods wagons proved useful protection to the station building as they stood between the factory and the building. Four masons working on the outer wall of the factory are the sole survivors. All the dead persons hailed from the neighbouring villages, the factory is owned by a Muslim contractor.

The wide-spread shock caused panic among several villagers. Members of the station staff rushed to the scene with water.

The factory had licence of supplying blasting powder to several stone quarries and the Punjab Cement Factory.

Police officials reached the spot, removed the wounded to hospital and are making investigation. Loss of property is estimated at Rs. 6,000.—United Press.

Ceylon Governor Cancels Deportation Order

COLOMBO, June 30.

The Order-in-Council, 1886, under which the Governor of Ceylon recently ordered the deportation of Mr. M. A. L. Bracegirdle has been annulled by aproclamation issued to-day by the Governor in a "Gazette Extraordinary," dated June 26.—A. P.

Harwood League

GUNNERS WIN CLOSE MATCH

Bombay Gymkhana Beaten By Two Goals To One

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

But for a strong wind, the weather conditions at the Cooperage were much better this evening, when the 3rd Field Brigade R. A. from Kirkee met the Bombay Gymkhana in the first division of the Harwood League Football. After a very close fight the former came out winners by an odd goal in three.

THE GAME

The Gunners were the first to attack but Gymkhana did not take long to get going. Five minutes had hardly passed when Schultz collaring a neat pass from the right being just outside the penalty area sent in a stinging shot which beat R. A. custodian all over. (1—0). Gymkhana had another chance shortly after but Kinsey failed to shoot.

The ball travelled from end to end without any appreciable danger to either side.

Gymkhana goal had an anxious time after fifteen minutes of play. Lovely centres were being sent in from both wings which the Gymkhana backs found rather difficult to clear away.

At the 20th minute Godfrey made a solo effort down the left flank and scored a brilliant goal giving Edden no chance. (1—1).

A smart shower of rain followed for a couple of minutes. Foggon gave a difficult one to Edden at the top corner which the latter tossed over the bar. Later the flag kick awarded to the Brigade proved abortive.

Just before the interval the Gunners made a hot attack on the Gymkhana goal but the score remained level.

Soon after resumption Godfrey tried Edden with an angular shot from the left wing. The Gymkhana custodian cleared away with difficulty.

Ding-dong struggle followed for some time, neither side gaining any territorial advantage over the other.

Midway through the second half the Artillerymen pressed on the Gymkhana goal and a combined move between the inside forwards resulted in Macfarlane notching the winning goal for the Brigade. (2—1).

A second shower interfered with play towards the close. Both sides tried hard to increase their respective scores but the Board remained adamant.

THE RESULT:

3RD FIELD BRIGADE
R. A. 2 goals
BOMBAY GYMKHANA 1 goal

THE TEAMS:

3RD FIELD BRIGADE: Robinson; Lynam and Walke; Mansfie'd, Bradford and Fahy; Naisbett, Jones, Macfarlane Foggon and Godfrey.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA: Edden; Gowans and Browne; Collins, Munro and Stilliard; Caplen, Kinsey; Schultz Marchden and Love.

REFEREE: Mr. Birchnell.

THURSDAY'S GAME

Cheshires vs. R. A. Colaba.

WORLD HEAVY-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

R K O Radio To Screen Joe Louis-Braddock Fight In Bombay Soon

It is unnecessary to mention the great world interest centred upon the recent World's Heavy-weight Championship fight between Joe Louis and Jimmy Braddock.

Cable advice has been received in Bombay that the exclusive film rights of the fight have been secured by RKO Radio Pictures and prints are already on the way to India. This means that the full record of the fight will be screened in Bombay shortly.

"DONATION UNION LINK CASE"

BANGALORE, June 30.

The First Class Magistrate, Bangalore, framed charges against five accused in what is known "The Donation Union Link Case" under Sections, 120-B, 409, 109, and 114 I. P. C. The object of the accused, according to the prosecution being to commit criminal breach of trust in respect of moneys belonging to the Donation Union Link on Railways to the extent of more than a lakh of rupees. The case commenced on April 20 and concluded on June 25. Fifty-five witnesses were examined for the prosecution. The magistrate committed the accused to the Sessions.

The Donation Union Link on Railways is a registered Company in Bangalore with a membership of over 50,000 contributed by all the Railways in India.

In the afternoon the accused, who were all remanded to custody, were released on bail by the District and Sessions Judge.—A. P.

RIGHTS OF SHARE-HOLDERS

Prof. Davar On Improved Conditions Under New Company Law

"To them I may give a warning note that if the shareholders are not treated on a footing of friendship and co-operation, they are now in a position to take action with greater effect under the new Act and that, though on an occasion or two, a mere technicality might save such agents and managers, occasions must arise when they will find themselves in serious difficulties, "said Prof. Sohrab R. Davar, President of the Bombay Shareholders' Association warning the agents, who in spite of the drastic amendments of Indian Companies Act, are blind to the situation created and are trying even now to hedge themselves behind technicalities, in course of his speech at the first quarterly meeting of the Bombay Shareholders' Association held on June 30.

Alluding to the negotiations, which the Managing Committee of the Shareholders Association carried on with Swarajpur Syndicate Ltd., whose directors had recommended the payment to their Managing Agents of a commission of six annas on every ton of manganese ore sold by or on behalf of the Company in India or abroad, and of a further commission of 10 per cent on the annual net profits of the Company, Prof. Davar said: "Not only your Committee, in securing removal of the objectionable six annas Commission on production, but it also succeeded in securing economy in the future emoluments payable to Managing Agents

VALUABLE RIGHT

"The shareholders will thus see," he further added, "what a valuable right they have secured in this connection through the amendment of the Indian Companies Act and I dare say, in years to come, this valuable right and privilege will, if properly and discreetly exercised, save the shareholding and investing public an amount of loss, which they used to suffer in old days when the renewal of agreements and settlements of the agency remuneration was left to a Board of Directors who mostly owe their appointments to the good graces of the Managing Committee concerned.

Prof. Davar then stated that the representations of the Association regarding the Managing Agents and Coal Trade had also beneficial effects on the Coal Mining Committee as was evinced from the Committee's report

The quarterly report which was moved from the Chair was adopted.

SERIOUS MOTOR ACCIDENT

Truck Collides With Lorry: Two Passengers' Hands Amputated

(From Our Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, June 29.

A serious motor accident occurred near Kaulgi on Bijapur-Hippargi Road. Yesterday a goods truck coming from Hippargi to Bijapur collided with a passenger lorry going to Hippargi at the turning point near a Nalla.

The passengers in the lorry were severely injured. The hands of two passengers were crushed and had to be amputated. Mr. B. Melkoti of Hippargi is slightly injured in the left elbow.

Investigation is proceeding.

JAIN SHASTRARTH MOVE BREAKS UP

(From Our Correspondent)

JAMNAGAR: June 30.

Jains are very much disappointed at the attitude adopted by Acaraya Sagaranandasurji and Nemisurji of the Thursday party not accepting the suggestions from Muniraj Kalyanvijayji of Wednesday party.

Lengthy telegrams were exchanged between the said party representatives but to no purpose. The statements and counter-statements on both sides created much unpleasantness, and the original move has for the time being been set aside.

In absence of any settlement there is every chance for the matter taking serious trouble, to avoid which Jains should press to Sagarji to invite discussion, with the help of religious scriptures, with the other party representative and thus help in settling the impending quarrel in the days of "Paryushna".

Acharya Sagaranandsurji in his last reply to the Wednesday party has indirectly shown his unreadiness for real Shastrarth in writing. Thus a good move has most tragically ended.

B. C. Roy In Vienna

(From A Correspondent.)

VIENNA, June 25.

I beg to draw the attention of your esteemed paper to the visit of two prominent personalities of India to Vienna during the last two weeks: Uday Shankar and his dancing group and Dr. B. C. Roy of Calcutta.

Sjt. Uday Shankar gave this time two performances under the auspices of the Viennese Festival Weeks. As usual he had again a great success and his performances were attended by the greatest Viennese artists of the Royal Opera and the Royal Theatre Master Kienzel, the greatest living composer of Austria, is one of his most ardent admirers.

B. C. ROY HAS BUSY TIME

Dr. B. C. Roy on the other hand came here mainly with the purpose of studying the most modern medical institutions of Vienna and the latest discoveries of the medical scientific world. Mr. K. N. Gairola, the Hon. Secretary of the Hindusthan Academical Association of Vienna, being known well to the medical faculty and the Ministry of Education, was able to arrange in shortest possible time the visit of Dr. B. C. Roy to the different departments. Mr. K. N. Gairola accompanied Dr. B. C. Roy everywhere during his stay in Vienna. Dr. B. C. Roy had a very busy time meeting and discussing with the different personalities of the medical faculty, like Hofrat Freiherr v. Eiselsberg, the father of surgery, Hofrat Wagner-Jauregg, the Nobel-prize holder of the malaria therapy for progressive paralyses, Prof. Wenckebach, the world's renowned heart specialist, Prof. Dr. Rudolf Demel of the Eiselsberg school, now the chief of the surgical department of the Rudolfs Hospital and other famous professors like Prof. Eppinger, Prof. Luger, Prof. Hass, Prof. Chiari, Prof. Liechtenstern, Prof. Porges, Hofrat, Singer, Frof. Werner, Prof. Jellinek of the Electro-Pathological Institute, Dozent Hoff and others.

VISIT TO MEDICAL MUSEUMS

Prof. Demel has been of very great help in putting Dr. B. C. Roy in touch with the surgical departments and arranged to show Prof. Dr. Jellinek's Electro-Pathological Museum which is unique in its kind in Europe and the Rokitansky Pathological Museum, the biggest of its kind in the world. Besides that he was shown the Vienna Hygiene Exhibition, which was of great interest for Dr. B. C. Roy. On the 15th June, the Chancellor of the Vienna University gave a reception in the University Hall in honour of Dr. B. C. Roy. On the 18th at noon, the Minister of Education, Dr. Pernter, received Dr. B. C. Roy and the Secretary of the Hindusthan Academical Association of Vienna, Mr. K. N. Gairola, and discussed the future mutual work. Dr. B. C. Roy spoke with the Minister of Education about the direct touch between the Indian and the Austrian Universities for the cultural developments. The Minister of Education expressed his deep thankfulness and promised to give Indian students all possible facilities for their studies and research work and promised further to make special arrangements for the medical post-graduate work in English language for the Indian students.

INDIAN PROBLEMS

Dr. B. C. Roy addressed in the evening of the 18th June the "Austrian Medical Council" (Aerzte Verein) on Indian medical problems. For the first time an Indian doctor was given the honour to speak under the auspices of the Austrian Medical Council. Dr. B. C. Roy read his speech in German language, which was enthusiastically received by the Austrian doctors. Hofrat Freiherr v. Eiselsberg introduced Dr. B. C. Roy to the Medical Council and thanked him in the name of the Medical Council to give them the opportunity of hearing about the Indian medical problems. After Dr. B. C. Roy's speech the members of the Medical Council applauded so enthusiastically that Dr. B. C. Roy had to stand again and express his deep gratitude in English language, for their sympathies towards India.

RECEPTION AT TOWN HALL

On the 16th of June Dr. B. C. Roy was given the reception by the Lord Mayor of Vienna in the Town Hall. Dr. B. C. Roy personally conveyed the cordial wishes and greetings of the Calcutta Corporation and thanked the Lord Mayor, Dr. Schmitz for the warm reception given to him by the different Vienna Municipal Corporations and specially the Viennese citizens Dr. B. C. Roy was so much touched by the Viennese hospitality that he felt himself to say so, absolutely at home. The Lord Mayor of Vienna was very grateful to Dr. B. C. Roy and said that he hopes that in future he would often have the honour of greeting Indian personalities like him and hoped that the Indians residing in Vienna or coming to Vienna would have similar feelings. The following days Dr. B. C. Roy was shown the different Municipal Organisations, especially the Children Nursing Homes, the Old Age Homes and the different tuberculosis institutions. Dr. B. C. Roy admired greatly the work of the Vienna Municipality, especially the Old Age Homes (Altersversorgungsheim) which has about 5,000 beds in Vienna alone.

STUDENTS AWAY FROM HOME

Besides his many activities Dr. B. C. Roy made it possible to address the Hindusthan Academical Association of Vienna on the 17th of June on "Students Away from Home" and was very much satisfied with the work of the Association. He promised to contribute 6 months' office and clerk expenses and to arrange for 5 or 6 Indian papers to be sent for the reading room of the Hindusthan Academical Association of Vienna.

GROWING DEMAND FOR RADIO SERVICEMEN

Mr. Fazalbhoy On Prospects Of New Technical Institute

The classes of the Abdulla Fazalbhoy Technical Institute, will be conducted in the St. Xavier's College, when the institute commences work from July 5, onwards Workshop training will, of course be provided in the Institute's workshops at the Film City, Tardeo.

Fr. Palacios Principal of the St Xavier's College, has agreed to become a member of the Managing Committee of the Institute. The classes of the Institute will be conducted by a staff of experts in co-operation with the members on the staff of the St. Xavier's College.

This move on the part of the organisers of the Abdulla Fazalbhoy Institute is calculated to place excellent educational facilities at the disposal of the students offering to undergo training in the Institute.

A GROWING DEMAND

Explaining the objects of the institution, Mr. M. A. Fazalbhoy, told a representative of this paper, that at present there was a growing demand for the Radio Servicemen all over the country. The recent interest evinced by the Government of India in the expansion of broadcasting, by erecting new broadcasting stations in various centres of the country, provided a greater incentive for the starting of this Institute. For, given a more extensive broadcasting scheme it would be reasonable to expect, the demand for radio receiving sets would increase all over the country. And well-trained men, who can efficiently handle radio sets, when they require repair, will not only fulfil a greatly felt want, but will also find the line a profitable one affording fine opportunities in life.

EMPHASIS ON PRACTICAL TRAINING

These ideas have inspired the organisers to start the Abdulla Fazalbhoy Technical Institute.

"Departing from the present system of education in India, say the organisers, we aim at laying emphasis on the practical aspect of the training to such an extent, that the pupils after the completion of their course of instructions are of immediate use in the industry.

"Our ultimate aim is to include in our curriculum, courses of training for all professions connected with the radio and cinema industries, but, for the present, we are limiting our efforts to two courses for radio servicemen."

ADMISSION QUALIFICATIONS

The Institute provides for the training of junior Radio Servicemen and senior Radio Servicemen A working knowledge of the elements of Science and Mathematics is required and the training will be for a period of six months for a junior Radio Service-pupil. The minimum qualifications required of a pupil joining the senior Radio Servicemen's Course are that he must be a junior Radio Servicemen's Diploma holder or he must have passed the I.Sc. examination of any recognised University. Here also the course is for a period of six months.

Already about 80 students have been admitted into the Institute and work will commence on July 5.

Mr. A. S. Trollip General Manager of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company Ltd. has also been appointed a member of the Managing Committee.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Zone Tickets

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The issue of Summer Zone Tickets by the M. & S. M. Rly. in May last appears to have been a great success, as it is reported from Simla that the issue of Summer Zone Tickets by some Railway Companies was one of the main reasons of a definite increase in the railway earnings. Unfortunately in this respect the G. I. P. Railway did not deem it proper to issue Zone tickets in summer, even though many requisitions were made by the travelling public. In the interest of Railway finance as well as the convenience of the travelling public I would like to make through your esteemed columns the following suggestions to the railway companies and authorities in India. Zone tickets should be issued at cheap rates during Summer, Diwali, X'mas and Easter holidays every year. Joint zone tickets by the G. I. P. and M. S. M.; G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I.; G. I. P. and N. G. S. R.; M. S. M. and S. I. R. etc., should be issued as these will be more convenient to the railway travellers.—Yours etc.,

V. V. GHANEKAR.

Doctor's Degree In Philosophy In Engineering

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the Sunday edition dated 20th June 1937 there is a paragraph regarding Dr. R. M. Vadhelvala Ph. D. It is stated therein that he is the first from the Bombay Presidency to obtain a Ph. D. in Engineering at the London University. In this regard I think I may say, with all my respects to Dr. Vadhelvala, that he is not the first person to obtain the degree of Ph. D. in Engineering of the London University. My friend Dr. H. M. Wadia M.Sc. (Bom.), Ph. D (Engineering, London.), D.I.C., A.F.R. Ae. S. obtained the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Engineering in the faculty of Engineering of the University of London in November 1935.—Yours, etc.

Bombay, June 26.

M. R. D.

A Query

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will any of your readers kindly enlighten me on the safest and best way of eradicating the menace of ants from infected houses?

For information of your readers I may suggest that I tried every possible remedy to rout them out from my house but with no avail. I find it impossible to keep them away from any household articles and they even find their way inside closed jars and utensils which is a wonder.—Yours, etc.

K. M. S. MENON,
C/o. F E. Hardcastle & Co. Ltd.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BROCHURE ON CEMENT INDUSTRY

(From A Correspondent)

The Associated Cement Companies Limited, in their brochure entitled "The History of the Cement Industry in India", indicate how the demand for cement has been, and is likely to be developed. They also point out how they are increasing and adjusting productive capacity to suit the current needs and circumstances of the country

By adjusting productive capacity is meant, presumably, that it has been found uneconomic to operate a number of factories grouped together in one and the same place, and that it is more remunerative to manufacture in such parts of the country as will effectively and efficiently serve the localities in question. This, we presume, is the idea underlying the recent decision of the company to remove one of its factories from the Central Provinces, which was sufficiently catered for, to distant Sind, where the starting of a factory became necessary in order to meet the requirements of the local market.

It is pleasing to note that the factories of this company are being kept in a most efficient and up-to-date condition. Expansion of production, in order to meet the growing needs of the Indian market, has already been planned and executed in a few cases.

EMPLOYMENT OF DETENUS

Saxena's Move To Form Relief Committees

CALCUTTA, June 30.

The Associated Press understands that instead of visiting the interior of Bengal as originally planned Mr. Mohanlal Saxena will concentrate his attention on the formation of Detenu Relief Committees with a central organisation in Calcutta.

It is also understood that a tentative scheme has been formulated in consultation with ex-detenus and Congress leaders and in this connection a list is being prepared of ex-detenus with their qualifications and requirements to be sent to business houses, Chambers of Commerce and Corporations so that they might consider whether they could give these men any employment.—A.P.

AFTER A HARD DAY'S WORK

Throughout the World, there are millions of people who relieve their tiredness with a cup of Bovril. It is a pleasant drink which tastes good and is as good as it tastes. Doctors know that the body-building power of Bovril is from 10 to 20 times the amount taken. That is why, for nearly fifty years, they have recommended Bovril to their patients.

For sound refreshing sleep take hot milk with a teaspoonful of Bovril at bedtime.

AT SUNSET AND AT ALL TIMES DRINK

BOVRIL

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 8, 1993
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 29, 1305
Parsi: Deh 29, 1306
Hightide: 4-40 16-40
Lowtide: 10-08 23-22
Sunrise: 6h 5m
Sunset: 7h 20m

S. S Cathay with Mails from London of the 17th instant due at 4 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Owing to imperfect telegraphic communication with Karachi and Rajkot ordinary traffic to and from these offices is subject to delay.

"HINDU", BOMBAY'S NEW WEEKLY

Mr. L. H. Lalan has filed a declaration for a weekly entitled "Hindu" before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sir H. P. Dastur.

TRAVEL SAVINGS TICKETS

On and from July 1st, Travel Savings Tickets will be on sale at Church Gate and Dadar stations and at the City Booking Office at Kalbadevi.

In values of 2 annas, 4 annas and 8 annas, they will be purchasable by persons wishing to save up for a holiday or a pilgrimage, or in fact, any travel involving a railway journey. By buying these tickets, people will find that they have soon saved sufficient for the journey they wish to make. One might almost say that it will be a lesson in thrift to the people but that is not the Railway story. Buying an 8-anna savings ticket each week for 12 months will enable a person to exchange them for a third class return ticket by Mail to Muttra or Brindaban, sacred places of Hindu interest and 770 miles distant from Bombay. Tickets to the value of 8 annas a week for 11 months will enable somebody who wishes to visit Ajmer, to do the 1220 miles return trip. If a man wants to travel by the Flying Ranee, tickets to the value of 8 annas a week for 15 weeks will take him, his wife at special reduced rates, and two children to Udvada for the week-end, a distance of 222 miles return.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Michael Strogoff" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Crime Over London" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Last of Mrs. Cheney" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Insaf" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Our Darling Daughters" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Pirate Treasure" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"President" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Pratibha" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—Daily Change of Programme. Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
OPERA HOUSE—"Dhanwan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Atma Tarang" Daily at 5, 7-45 p.m. and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Top of the Town" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jagirdar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Love of a Slave" Daily as usual.

RAHIMTULLAH FREE DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtullah Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 26th June 1937 was 297; of these 198 were males and 99 females

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed registered and unregistered mails for Singapore, and Japan per s.s. 'Calcutta Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9 and 9-30 a.m. respectively on Friday the 2nd July 1937.

FACILITIES FOR T. B PATIENTS

A Nasik correspondent writes: The Bhatia Goculdas Dossa Hindu Sanatorium near the Toll Station, Nasik, will be open from now to the patients of T. B. also. The climate of the place is dry and beneficial to the patients. Furniture etc., is also provided by the Sanatorium authorities.

Awakening Among The Moplahs

SIGNIFICANT AUGURY FOR THE FUTURE

BOMBAY, June 30.

Before his arrest at Calicut on June 26, 1937, Mr. Yusuf Meherally issued the following appeal:—

I wish to address a short appeal to my countrymen. I cannot but be conscious, that the Taluks at Ernad, Walluvanad and Ponnani from which the District Magistrate's order seeks to exclude me, have an overwhelming Muslim population. As a Socialist I am not given to thinking or speaking in terms of communities. But it seems a curious coincidence just at the time, when the Indian National Congress is making an intensive drive to bring in a larger and larger sections of the Muslim masses within its fold, the British representative here should place impediments in that way by striving to prevent my entry into those parts. But judging by the great interest evinced by the Muslims and their larger attendance at the meetings that were arranged in connection with my visit at various places, I am not indulging in hazardous prophecy, when I say that they are feeling the stirrings of new life and are beginning to turn to the Congress for guidance and are beginning to understand that the question of daily existence affects the Hindu masses almost as closely as affect them.

AWAKENING AMONG MOPLAS

The younger Muslims particularly showed very welcome interest in the programme and work of the Congress Socialist Party and I interpret this as a significant augury for the future. There is little doubt that if consistent and regular work is done amongst them they will be increasingly drawn in the Congress. The time for working among them is also fruitful for just now the signs of a powerful awakening among the Mopla peasants are clearly visible. May I also appeal to the Muslims to join the Congress in large numbers for their interests are not only safe in Congress hands, but even more they are unrealisable without those sacrifices which Congress alone has shown itself capable of making.

During the eight days that I spent in Kerala I spoke at about 40 public or private meetings and met quite a number of workers active in the Congress, peasant, labour, or student field. My impressions are very pleasant indeed. Particularly I like to express my admiration of the good work done by the Kerala Congress Socialist Party. This band of workers has been working in the face of many difficulties. The Congress workers in the province will, I hope, make an effort to understand the ideological and tactical stand of the Congress Socialist Party and extend to them every assistance.—United Press.

DEATH SENTENCE FOR WIFE MURDERER

Mr. Justice Barlee and Mr. Justice Sen at the High Court passed the sentence of death on one Raghunath Gangaram Aware whom their lordships convicted of murdering his wife.

At the Ahmednagar Sessions trial, both the Jury and the Judge agreed that the charge could not be sustained against the accused.

The Government, however, were of opinion that there was sufficient evidence to warrant the conviction of the accused. They, therefore, approached the High Court with a petition that the order of acquittal be set aside.

Mr. Justice Barlee and Mr. Justice Sen who heard the petition accepted the Government's views and sentenced the accused to death.

Mr. B. G. Rao, Assistant Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown and Mr. G. C. O'Gorman, defended the accused.

AFFILIATION OF NEW COLLEGES

Registrar of the Bombay University writes:—

As inquiries are being received regarding the affiliation of the following colleges, I beg to state, by direction of the Vice-Chancellor, for the information of the public, as follows:—

(1) With regard to the Chellasing and Sitaldas College, Shikarpur, and the Khalsa College, Dadar, Bombay, Government have not yet issued the final orders of affiliation.

(2) With regard to the Dharmendrasinghji College, Rajkot, the order of Government sanctioning the affiliation of the college is subject to the Syndicate being satisfied as regards the qualifications of the members of the teaching staff and the conditions governing their tenure of office. The Syndicate are still conducting their inquiry into the matter.

FUTILE BATTLE IN SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

Over Representations From Unrecognised Teachers' Assns.

After a futile battle to stop entertaining the representation of the several Teachers' Associations made by some members of the Schools' Committee at its meeting on Wednesday, the Committee passed the following resolutions:

(1) "That the Schools' Committee shall not entertain any communication from any institutions of employees, unless and until those are recognised by the Schools' Committee.

(2) "That the Sub-Committee of the Schools' Committee be requested to frame rules and conditions for recognising the institutions in modification of conditions already laid down.

(3) "That all institutions be communicated of this, and

(4) "That the Secretary should stop sending agenda and proceedings to such institutions.

Mr. M. M. Killedar was in the chair.

An amendment moved by Mr. Gole and seconded by Mr. I. S. Patel to delete the fourth clause was lost.

An initial attempt not to entertain the representation made by the Teachers' Associations failed, as the Chairman ruled out of order the resolution moved to that effect by Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole.

Then the same member moved the second resolution which was put as a substantive proposition and passed.

The occasion for the debate was the proposition of Dr. P. G. Solanki asking whether the Committee should consider any communications from such of the Teachers' Associations, which had not agreed to abide by the conditions of recognition laid down by the Schools' Committee.

He remarked that some of the associations "were bold enough to approach the Corporation on matters decided by the Schools' Committee". He deprecated such a move in view of the fact that the Schools Committee granted them several favours.

On a point of order raised by Mr. Gole, the resolution couched on the lines, explained by Dr. Solanki, was ruled out of order by the Chairman.

In supporting the second resolution, Mr. D. S. Babrekar pointed out that they had arrived at a transition stage and that a serious situation was bound to come.

S. N. VAIDYA PASSES ACTUARY'S EXAM.

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Information has been received that Mr. S. N. Vaidya, B.Com., who was granted special study leave by the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., has successfully passed the Fellowship Examination of the Institute of Actuaries, London. He is the first Maharashtrian and one of four Indians to pass this examination, which is the highest so far as actuarial science is concerned.—United Press.

Mr. Tayab Ali, Bar-at-Law, of Zanzibar, and President of the Indian National Association, who has spent over a year in India in connection with the Clove Bill of Zanzibar, and the agitation for its repeal. He is determined to try his level best to get it either repealed or suitably amended.

EJECTMENT SUIT AGAINST HUSBAND

Wife's Allegations In High Court Suit

Mr. Justice Engineer at the High Court heard the suit filed by Bai Asmabai against her husband Dr. Salebhai Gulamhussain, a medical practitioner of Bombay for an order to eject him from her house.

The plaintiff stated that sometime after her marriage in 1934 with the defendant, the latter left his own home and went to live in her house at Nagdevi Street, Bombay along with his children by his first wife. Taking advantage of the confidence she had reposed in him, the defendant assumed control of her properties and appropriated large sums received by him from the rent of her properties. In March last as a result of a serious quarrel with her husband, she left the place and went to live with her father.

The plaintiff then served her husband with a solicitor's notice calling upon him to vacate the premises. On his refusal to comply with the requisition, she filed the present suit.

The plaintiff submitted that it was only by her leave and licence that her husband was occupying her house. As she had withdrawn this permission, the defendant was bound to vacate the premises.

The suit was contested by the defendant who stated that in 1935 the plaintiff had made an offer that he should live in her premises, free of rent. During his life-time and he had accepted the offer. This arrangement was announced before a gathering.

Under the circumstances his right of residence in the house was a free gift by his wife which she was not entitled to withdraw during his life-time.

After hearing counsel his lordship transferred the suit to the long causes list.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

I have off and on commented on the condition of some of the menial staff in some of our suburban municipal areas, but the municipal authorities seem to be paying hardly any heed.

The condition of these servants throughout suburban municipalities does really call for sympathetic consideration. Those in Bandra and Andheri have protested on many occasions but their protests have been met with deaf ears.

Most of them live in tin sheds which are filthy all round. The paltry sum that they get as wages has put many of them into the clutches of money-lenders, who extort their high interest mercilessly and ruthlessly. Regarding their leave and holidays it is a matter of haphazard arrangement which tells a lot on the management of these municipalities that boast of improvement.

It is really shameful that the men who clean the place for the public have insanitary conditions in their own surroundings. If you do not believe me you might go and smell the air yourself at the Bandra bhangis' dwellings on the right-hand side of the tank on Ghodbunder Road.

Suburban municipalities would do well to devote some attention to the surroundings as well as the financial plight of their menial staff.

SUBURBAN CRICKET

Cricket—has been a very old sport of the suburbanites. Now that the season has started you will notice every playground in the suburbs used for strenuous net practice.

The suburbs have many cricket clubs which can put up a strong eleven, that could stand against our City's best side.

Though the Catholic Gymkhana is to sponsor the 'Rest Side' for the coming Pentangular tournament, the Bandra Gymkhana is active in this respect, giving many of the Catholic players a real test, which would keep them in good form for their side.

In spite of these cricket activities in the suburbs, the suburbs are without a well-organised tournament. The suburbs have many tournaments, but what they really need an 'All Suburban Tournament' which I am sure will evoke great interest not only among rival teams but also the suburban public. Such a tournament was being run before by the old 'Trio Club' of Bandra which proved a great success, but was abolished owing to troubles amongst rival teams.

I would suggest that either the Bandra Gymkhana or a well-known club of the suburbs organise a tournament to be played preferably in Bandra as a centrally situated place. This tournament must be run on the basis of one of our well-known tournaments organised in the City and should be open only to suburban cricket clubs without caste distinction.

IMPERIALISM AND GIRL GUIDES

Movement In India Is Nationalised, Says Mrs. Eastley

BOMBAY, June 30.

Mrs. Eastley, Provincial Commissioner, Girl Guides Association, has issued the following statement:—

"I have been following the proceedings in connection with the Chief Scout's statement at the Corporation meetings very closely.

During the speeches of Mr. Masani and Mr. Narliman there was one fact which struck me very forcibly, when they both stressed the definitely Imperialistic outlook of this movement.

We have nationalised the Guide Movement to the best of our ability in every branch of our work in this presidency, and that work is adapted to suit the needs of the country in every essential.

There is another point which I fear has been overlooked, namely that not only does the promise cover loyalty to God and the King-Emperor but also we pray loyalty to the country. What more proof is needed?

I have had the honour of knowing the Chief Scout and the Chief Guide personally for a great number of years, and with that intimate knowledge of them both it would, I know, be diametrically opposite to the Chief Scout's character to say anything detrimental to others.

There are some people in this Presidency to-day, who wish to see the end of Guiding, and it is to those I send out my message.

In crashing this movement have they stopped for one moment to think what they are depriving the children of?

The time is not far off when India is going to turn to its women for help in the ruling of the country, and we in this movement try and inculcate in the children the idea of independent thought, service for others and, above all, good citizenship.

I can fully appreciate my Indian friends' objections to the reported remarks that have appeared in the press, had the Chief Scout uttered them and with the meaning that has been inferred, but we as Scouts and Guides of India should have more faith in our founder than to believe that of him.

Let us remember not the acrimonious arguments of the last few weeks but that figure standing at the Rally of the Bombay Scouts talking to us all—his family—no matter whether we were Guides or Scouts, giving us inspiration and heart to carry on the very splendid game that he has given us to play."

SIR SORABJI'S CONDITION

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The latest report of Sir S. N. Pochkhanawala's condition at 3-25 p. m. is that the temperature has gone down to 101.4 deg. and Sir Sorabji is feeling more comfortable.

His general condition is a little better than yesterday.

Grant For Address To Governor

The Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation sanctioned on Wednesday a grant of Rs. 1,000 to present an illuminated address to H. E. Lord Brabourne, the retiring Governor of Bombay and a similar grant was sanctioned for Mr. Lawrence Roger Lumley, Governor-designate of Bombay to present an address on his arrival in Bombay.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 30-6-1937.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .014 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.0 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.0 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 84.4 degrees 1.8 (below normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 80.4 degrees 3.3 (above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 20 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 270 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 36 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq 10) 7
Rain in 24 hours 0.05 inches
Total rainfall during the month 18.32 inches
Total rainfall during the year 18.88 inches
Weather remark: Rain and squally

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 30-6-37...

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.81 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.60 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Monsoon Works Havoc: Rivers Flooded And Railway Lines Breached

Lakes Get Plenty Of Rain

Tansa Lake as well as Vihar, Tulsi and Powai lakes had plenty of rain during the week ending 26th June. Tansa recorded as much as 22.26 inches of rain in one week, while Vihar had 15.39, Tulsi 17.15, and Powai Lake 16.81 inches of rain. The Tansa Lake which was very much depleted was almost half full during the week. The total quantity of water during the last week was 16,510 million gallons.

HEAVY RAINS LEAD TO BREACHES ON RY. LINES

AHMEDABAD, June 30.

There was heavy rain in Ahmedabad, 5 inches and 15 cents being recorded within 12 hours. The river Sabarmati rose 18 feet, high, though the flood level is subsiding. A warning of heavy rainfall has been received.

AHMEDABAD, June 30.

Heavy and continuous rain, accompanied by strong wind, is falling in the city since last night. The river Sabarmati is in high flood and is still rising. The authorities have warned the villagers on the banks of the river against any danger.

Similar reports are being received from all over the district. The sky is heavily overcast. More rain is expected.—United Press.

MONSOON FATALITIES IN SURAT

SURAT, June 30.

Three Bohra children aged between three and six years were killed while two others were seriously injured in a house collapse following severe rain since yesterday.

The tragedy occurred in a lane opposite the local Telegraph Office. An old two-storeyed building collapsed and three children belonging to the house and two others from a neighbouring house were buried beneath. Immediate rescue work resulted in the saving of two of the children, including a girl, while the other three were found dead. Other inmates of the house were out at the time of the accident. The injured children have been removed to hospital, where the girl is in a serious condition.

The total rainfall in the twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day was about 9 inches. The rain ceased in the afternoon though the sky is still overcast.—A. P.

HEAVY DOWNPOUR OF RAIN IN SURAT

Four Persons Injured In Wall Collapse

(From Our Correspondent)
SURAT: June 30.

There has been continuous heavy rainfall for the last 24 hours. It measured nearly ten inches. The wall of a Bohra's house fell down at Zampa Bazaar, causing serious injuries to about four persons. Police officers and other authorities are trying their best to give the necessary help. The Kosamba and Zagdaia narrow-gauge railway lines have been washed off. A man drowned in Nanpura Khadi was found to-day.

BREACHES ON JUNAGADH RAILWAY

Through Running Resumed Upto Saradiya

JUNAGADH: June 30.

Breaches on the Shapur-Saradiya branch of the Junagadh State Railway has been repaired and through running upto Saradiya has been established. Booking of all description of Traffic was resumed on this branch as from June 30, says the Manager Junagadh State Railway.—A. P.

HEAVY RAINFALL EXPECTED IN GUJARAT

POONA, June 30.

The monsoon will continue to be vigorous in Gujarat and strong in West Central India and East Rajputana and extend into West Rajputana.

Rainfall will continue fairly widespread in Burma, Assam, Bengal, West Central Provinces and along the West Coast of the Peninsula and occur locally in North Deccan, Orissa, West United Provinces, Punjab, Kashmir and North-West Frontier Province and extend into Sind.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING.

Locally heavy rain is likely to extend into West Gujarat and West Rajputana within 48 hours.—A. P.

4 Women And 1 Man Drowned

MANGALORE, June 29.

News of a drowning tragedy involving five lives comes from village Sabladi near Coondapur.

It appears that a ferry boat, with seven persons including the boatman, was caught in a gale and capsized, with the result four women and one man were reported to be drowned, while the rest swam ashore.—United Press.

BREACHES ON BARODA STATE RAILWAY

BOMBAY, June 30

The District Traffic Superintendent, the Gaekwar's Baroda State Railway, wires that due to breaches on the Vijapur Kalol and Ambliasan section of the Gaekwar's Baroda State Railways all description of traffic is stopped until further notice.—A. P.

Echo Of Bihar Elections

PATNA, June 30.

There was an echo of the last elections when Sub-divisional Officer Supaul fined Mr. Rajendra Misra, M.L.A., a Congressman, Rs. 51 in default six weeks on a charge of defamation of Rai Bahadur Haldhar Prasad Singh, the defeated candidate.

Three others were fined Rs. 120, in default one month's imprisonment Rai Bahadur Haldhar Singh's complaint was that the election leaflets distributed on behalf of Mr Misra contained defamatory remarks against him.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1937

A POINT OF HONOUR

The Bombay Municipal Corporation will resume to-day its debate on Mr. M. N. Taipade's resolution of protest against Lord Baden-Powell's insult to India. Mr. Talpade has done well to accept Mr. M. R. Masani's amendment which runs as follows: "That the Corporation are of opinion that as a mark of protest against the recent objectionable utterances of Lord Baden-Powell on the character of the Indian people, the Scout and Guide troop s attached to municipal schools should disaffiliate from the official Baden-Powell Scout Movement." The amendment has the advantage of retaining the good features of the Scout organisation of the Corporation and running it on independent lines while at the same time it registers an emphatic prote against Lord Baden-Powell's statement. In its amendmed form the resolution deserves to be adopted by the House unanimously. This is not a question of political controversy but one which involves the honour of the country and all those members who are jealous of their country's honour should vote for the resolution which maintains the Corporation's Scout organisation but which declares at the same time that the Corporation does not acquiesce in the Chief Scout's aspersion on India.

Tortuous Quibbling

Lord Brabourne, in his capacity as ex-officio Chief Scout of the Presidency, has issued from Government House a letter addressed to Sir Jamsedjee Jeejeebhoy, Provincial Commissioner, wherein His Excellency says he is "completely satisfied that Lord Baden-Powell had no intention whatsoever of offering any insult to India or to Indians" and that he fully accepts "his denial and explanation in the Scout spirit in which he has given them." Lord Brabourne says further: "Let me assure you, once again, of my complete faith in the Scout movement and my confidence that the Scouts in this Presidency will not allow themselves to be influenced by the campaign which is being waged against our movement." Lord Brabourne may have very good reasons to be so easily and completely satisfied. But his assurances are somewhat irrelevant and are calculated, if not designed, to divert attention from the main point. That point is not the intrinsic merits of the Scout movement nor the intentions of Lord Baden-Powell in making his remark, but only whether or not he said that India is lacking in character. To be more precise, he was reported by Reuter's agency to have said publicly early in May: "India at present suffers from three main handicaps as a nation—lack of character, lack of health, lack of unity." This report by a disinterested agency has been brought to his notice time and again during the last eight weeks. But never has he *contradicted* it, though he has sought to explain it away on different occasions in different ways. When confronted by Dr. Arundale with Reuter's report, Lord Baden-Powell did not contradict it but explained it by denying that "all Indians are lacking character." A few days thereafter he issued a statement through Reuter in which, he did not contradict the agency's earlier report but only denied any intention to insult India. In his various subsequent explanation he has indulged in the same kind of prevarication. He may have completely satisfied Lord Brabourne, but Indians, who have reason to feel wronged, are not only not satisfied, but think that the tortuous quibbling in Lord Baden-Powell's explanations is unworthy of a Scout, let alone a Chief Scout.

Unfair

It is probable that Sir Jamsedjee Jeejeebhoy will make capital of Lord Baden-Powell's explanation, and Lord Brabourne's assurances in to-day's debate in the Corporation. But despite all whitewashing explanations and assurances the fact remains that Lord Baden-Powell did say that India is lacking in character, whatever may be the intentions that paved the way to the allegation. Lord Brabourne himself does not say that Lord Baden-Powell did not use the alleged words. He only accepts the explanation that no insult was meant. It may be difficult for non-Indians to feel as Indians do on this point. But Sir Jamsedjee and other members of the Corporation should realise that here is a point of national honour and should refuse to condone Lord Baden-Powell's libel on any ground. If the "Scout spirit" that Lord Brabourne speaks of requires or induces all Scouts to accept willy-nilly their Chief's explanations, however, unworthy, it would be fair not to force that sort of spirit on the little boys and girls in the Corporation's schools.

The Franc.

In the Tripartite Agreement regarding dollar, franc and sterling, the franc was a weak link and at last it met the inevitable fate. Despite active support of dollar and sterling it was found impossible to save it from speculative attacks as the financial and economic conditions rapidly worsened. Steady fall in the French Government's revenues upset the budgetary estimates and financial resources fell considerably. M. Bonnet, the new French Finance Minister, is understood to have said that ready money at the disposal of the Government was only 20 million francs and the Government had demanded an advance of 400 million francs to meet the current expenditure. Such a grave situation needed drastic measures to save the credit of the country, and a few days ago, the bank rate was raised to 4 per cent. to stop the drain of capital. M. Blum, the then Premier, asked for plenary powers which were not granted by the Senate and he had to resign. M. Chautemps formed a new Cabinet and asked for the same powers as were demanded by M. Blum. The Chamber Finance Committee has adopted the Government's Plenary Powers Bill in an unamended form by a majority of one vote. In a single clause Bill the Government demands authority until August 31 to take by decree all measures calculated to assure the repression of attacks on State credit, fight against speculation, economic recovery, control of prices, balancing of the budget and equilibrium of the Treasury and defence, without control, of the Exchange or the Bank of France's Gold Reserve.

Stock Exchange and Commercial Exchange Bourses remained closed on Tuesday and will reopen after the storm has passed off. The closing down of business and banking institutions always precedes changes in monetary standard and now the French Government has requested the assent of London and Washington to allowing the franc to drop to 125 to the pound which now stands at 110.53. It may be mentioned the deteriorating situation was discovered by speculators and the gold outflow amounted to francs from June 1 to June 22. to June 28 and 5,000 million francs from June 1 to June 22 This outflow of capital was a clear signal of coming events. An S.O.S. is sent to London and Washington with a view to secure assent to the devaluation of the franc as under the present Tripartite Agreement this assent is essential. There is no other alternative than agreeing to this proposal with some modification; otherwise the financial ship of the French Government will sink and with it the Tripartite Agreement will also disappear. When the world adopted managed currency the franc remained on the gold standard with the currencies of other small European countries forming the European Gold Bloc. At last it had to yield to the growing necessity and in October last it was devalued to 110.00. Thus in about eight months it faced another crisis. The resources of the French Government are limited and without active and effective support from other currencies it will be impossible to save the situation. Devaluation has its own limit and cannot be the sole solution of the present difficulties. The French Government is faced with a difficult task and it requires strong nerves to cope with situation. The proposed further devaluation of franc will have important effect on internal prices and foreign trade. The cost of living will go up and labour will find it difficult to meet its requirements without an increase in wages.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(By Our London Correspondent.)

According to spokesmen of the British Government, the credit of bringing the Basque children to England belongs to the National Government. On the other hand, a V.A.D who went to Bilbao has a rather different story to tell. This is her account of the telegrams which passed between the authorities at Bilbao and Whitehall.

A telegram arrived from Whitehall, saying: "You may bring the children." The children at Bilbao clapped their hands and said "Whoopee" (in Spanish). But two hours later another telegram came. It said: "Be sure to send equal numbers of each sex." If we ponder over that remarkable sentence for some time, its object it sure to defeat us.

To that message the authorities at Bilbao answered: "Quite impossible." And the telegraphic dialogue continued as follows:—

Whitehall: "Then bring the 4,000 children, but drop 2,000 in France."

Bilbao: "But France has just taken 5,000."

Whitehall: "Well, send them. But mind—nobody over 12."

Bilbao: "This is absurd. The 4,000 children are ready to sail."

Whitehall: "Well, all right. Send them along."

In the 19th century, when the Irish members did this sort of thing in Parliament, it was called "obstruction." When the British Government does it, what other word can we use?

A Paying Proposition

The May and June numbers of a financial monthly, "Popular Investment" make interesting reading.

"Following the Budget," says the May number, "we are experiencing the temporary distraction of the Coronation. The general effect of this has been and should be in the long run good for business. It is a universal advertisement for Britain and the Empire."

And if that is not clear enough, it goes on to underline exactly what it means. "An enormous amount of money is being spent by Coronation visitors.....All the world is aware that popular Royalty is a paying proposition, which can be said without disrespect."

Without disrespect perhaps, but we wonder what Henry VIII, or even Elizabeth would have said about such a statement.

Buy Baldwins

Equally pleasant is the advice to buy Baldwins. When the Prime Minister retires from Parliament and becomes Earl Baldwin, we expect to see him comfortably seated again on the now prospering company with which his fair name and fortune are identified.

"He was once almost ruined, but Baldwins have staged a fine come-back in the last few years."

They have. And Why?

The Colour Bar

A London friend is wanting to let her flat. Before doing so she thought it best to look into the terms of her lease. She has discovered that she cannot sub-let to "coloured people, men or women, epileptics, to dwarfs or to giants."

This is literally true. Now, apart from the injustice to the people concerned, is she compelled, do you imagine ,to insist upon a medical certificate before proceeding further?

Ras Desta Still Alive?

Beaverbrook's "Evening Standard" has received a letter from a Frenchman who lives in Abyssinia which asserts that Ras Desta is still alive.

After the attempted assassination of Marshal Graziani in February it was announced that Ras Desta had been executed as a reprisal. According to the French writer, it was only his standard-bearer who was executed. Ras Desta is Haile Selassie's son-in-law, and was the last of all the Abyssinian generals to surrender to the Italians.

If this report should prove to be true, Abyssinia will be in the news again. Six provinces in Western Abyssinia are still wholly in Abyssinian hands, and with a leader of Ras Desta's quality might well create difficulties for the Italian Empire.

Will Of The People

Not for the first time, M. Blum has hinted at a General Election as a means of ending the deadlock with the Senate. But "the will of the people," potent enough as a platform invocation, is in France a dangerous thing to take for granted.

It is now sixty years since there was a dissolution of a French Parliament as a result of a political crisis, and in 1877 the result of the appeal to the people did little to satisfy those who mdae it.

President MacMahon, after the resignation of Jules Simon, called upon the Duc de Broglie to form a virtually ultramontane Ministry without a majority in the Cham-

(Continued on page 7, Col 5)

Peasants' Welfare

By BHAGVAN DAS II.

Need For Community Of Interests Between The Ruler And The Ruled

The whole and sole cause of whatever trouble there is, any where in any country, between public and Government, or between class and class, or group and group is that the interests of the two are not identified; and the trouble is always in exact and direct ratio to the dis-identity, the conflict, of the two interests. In India they are patently antagonistic. Hence the seething and ever-growing struggle. The value of true self-government is just this, that the governed self and the governing self being the same, there is no conflict, but perfect identity, between their interests. The Government here, on the contrary, has been, so far, on its very face, not the government of the people by the people, for the people; but a government of the people, by a small clique, and against the people.

One-Sided Principles

So far as the new Constitution is concerned, the burden of the song of the J.P.C. Report, which is the foundation of the new Act, is that the Executive must be strengthened more and more—not the People. "The fundamental functions of Government (in India) are, the enforcement of law, and order and the maintenance of an upright administration"; "the principle of Executive independence", "the Executive function is of over-riding" importance: "a strong Executive is impossible... (and cannot) be efficient if it has cause for anriety and discontent"; "it is essential that (the executive officials) should be freed from anxiety as to their status and prospects...and that new entrants should not be discouraged by any apprehension of inequitable treatment." "We have felt obliged to make a number of additional recommendations in regard to the Governor's sources of information, the protection of the police, and the enforcement of law and order"; (paras 10, 19, 23 24.)

Governor's Powers

Such are the principles of government for India; exceeding tenderness for the Executive, none for the People. The executive must be kept happy, contented, loyal, free from anxiety, safe from all chance of inequitable treatment—not the People. The Executive must be kept independent, i.e., irresponsible to the Legislature. It must be kept strong and efficient.—for what purposes?; to promote the positive general welfare of the people?; no; but to enforce law and order. The police must be protected—as the Princes have been, by a special Act—from the people! The new Act has a number of sections expressly providing for "the protection of officers and public servants"; none for the protection of the people; that is left for the elected legislators to secure, as they can, and if they can. What is the fundamental function of the government? To enforce law and order from without; not to promote general well-being, not to promote and spread and increase right education, sanitation, trade, industry, production of consumable goods etc., so that the People become lawful and orderly, of themselves, from within. The Governor's sources of information must be multiplied: and accordingly, under the new Act, secretaries have the right and the duty to report affairs to the Governors direct, over the heads of the Ministers.

Indemnified In Advance

And—this is the keystone of the mighty arch of Executive Government—while the semi-public, semi-private, instrument of Instructions, demi-officially instructs the Governors, how they are to exercise their 'discretions' and their 'individual judgments,' the very public Act expressly lays down that "the validity of any thing done by the Governor-General or the Governor of a province shall not be called in question on the ground that it was done otherwise than in accordance with any Instrument of Instructions issued to him"! (Sections 13 and 53). Giving gingerly, a little with one hand, and snatching away much more, sweepingly, with the other! What could be a plainer invitation to the Governors to flout the semi-private Instructions of the Instrument, than this indemnification in advance! And we are told by Lord Zetland that "narrow and legalistic interpretations" will not be put upon the terms of the Act! Where such broad powers are given to the Governors, where is there room for narrowness!

Matter And Spirit

Well—all this illustrates the spirit of the New Act and the new Constitution, and yet the authors of the J.P.C. Report, and now Lord Zetland, repeatedly tell us that the successful working of the new Constitution will all depend upon the spirit in which it is worked. Of course every thing depends upon the spirit; we have been taught that fact by the real lovers of Humanity, the selfless founders of the great Religions; though the tendency in a very vocal group has latterly been to think that it is only Matter that matters, and that mankind has no use for spirit! That is why Mahatmaji has been crying all these year for a change of heart that is change of spirit, first and foremost. But when every section almost of the act shows the wrong spirit—the spirit of conflict of interest, of distrust, of antagonism between the governing executive on the one hand and the People and their elected representatives on the other—where is the chance of the Act as a whole being worked in the right spirit, which means identity of interest and mutual trust, first and foremost?

Therefore, the need to establish "community of interest" as the Punjab Governor called it, between (not merely cultivator and landholder but, on a much wider scale, between) "public" and public servant", between "non-official" and "official"—is the fundamental reform nay, the one and only one reform, in public administration, that is needed, and most urgently needed. When you have done that you have established true self-government; and 'vice-versa', when you have established true self-government, you have done that.

And I humbly venture to suggest, to all concerned, that reversion from cash to kind, in payment of rent, will make immediately for a corresponding reversion, from wrong spirit of conflict of interest to right spirit of identity of interests, in not only governmental administration but in all departments of the Peoples life, identity of interests not only between administrator and administered but

(Continued on page 9 Col. 5)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

THIS IS REALISM!

"Satisfaction", says a London cable dated June 29, "is felt in British circles that much of the Non-Intervention system remains. There was no indication at to-day's meeting of the Sub-Committee that the German and Italian attitude goes beyond withdrawal from active participation in the control". Could the blatant hypocrisy of so-called "realism" go further than this? Germany and Italy have left absolutely no doubt that they are going to resign from the Non-Intervention Committee to enable a return to the agreement of December 1936, "providing for individual Powers abstaining from intervention"! They have also left absolutely no doubt, they do not propose to permit Anglo-French control over their merchant ships. Their intention is obvious, indeed it has been made defiantly obvious in the writings of the "Tribuna", Signor Gayda and Signor Mussolini himself. And yet "satisfaction is felt in British circles that much of the non-intervention system remains"!

PUNJAB UNIONISTS AT WORK

"Chaos again reigned to-day in the Punjab Assembly which finally resulted in the walk-out of all Opposition members," says our Simla correspondent discussing the trouble over the unexpected presence inside the House of a Marshal. Chaos, in fact, has more or less reigned in the Punjab Assembly from the very day of its inauguration. The behaviour of the Unionist Party and its distinguished leaders, more particularly the Honourable Speaker, is not quite surprising. The real surprise—and it is a welcome one—is that they should have been so extraordinarily prompt in throwing the mask off and exposing themselves so thoroughly to the public gaze. They have already shown to the world that they are utterly unworthy of democratic institutions. The latest development shows that they have progressed one—and a very "intriguing"—stage further in self-exposure. We do need to go into the merits of the dispute between the Speaker and the Opposition. The absurdity of the stand taken by the Speaker is rather too obvious. But what is particularly noteworthy is that the Speaker told the House that the whole responsibility for appointing the Marshal was Government's and, Sir Sikandar Hayat very specifically and openly reminded him that it was he, the Speaker, who had asked for the appointment.

AN ABSURD PLEA

Condemning the "ex-parte" order on Mr. Meherally, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari says in a press statement that it "cannot be justified by the stale formula that the Moplahs in Malabar are terrible people. If such a justification were to be accepted by the public, it would mean condemning half Malabar to the permanent status of an excluded area. This would be an intolerable position". To the Interim Ministers, however, any excuse be it ever so blatant and absurd is good enough as it has been good enough to their predecessors. The continuity between the straightforward bureaucratic regime and the Kurma Reddi regime is obvious. And yet these gentlemen who do not hesitate to insult "a la bureaucracy" a whole community actually claim to be "popular" Ministers. But power and the sense of impunity which power induces render them insensitive to the hypocrisy of their professions.

EUROPEANS' FEARS

The secret note circulated by the European Group in the Central Legislative Assembly to their constituents, expressing its views on the Trade Disputes Amendment Bill introduced in the Assembly in September last is of special interest to the people of Bombay as it throws light on the views of the Bombay Government on the Bill. That Government, it appears from the note, thinks that the new Bill, which confines itself only to trade disputes, will give no protection against a purely political strike, "the very type of strike with which it was the original intention of the Act of 1929 to deal with." The Bombay Government and the European Group are evidently anxious that the Amending Bill should cover political strikes so that it can be more easily abused whenever a political complexion can be given to a strike As regards the Group's fear of discretionary power in the hands of an elected Government, it is obviously due to the Europeans' uneasy conscience about their attitude towards the electors.

BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT

(By: "A GUARDIAN".)

Whatever decision is taken by the Bombay Corporation over the proposal to withdraw the support that the local boy scout organisation has so far been receiving from the Bombay Municipality, the entire issue is one with which the guardians of school children are primarily concerned.

The unusual activity in the camp of the boy scout H. Q. in the form of radio broadcast propaganda in collaboration with a campaign in the Anglo-Indian Press and the chorus of too loud protest of confidence voiced by the local junta clearly register the degree of anxiety felt by the official organisation to safeguard its privileges and interests. Where is the necessity for intensification of the Press and aerio-vocal propaganda foisted on us if, as its spokesmen protest, the movement was quite popular? Why should the Anglo-Indian Press promul-

(Continued on page 7, Col 5)

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

"LONDON, June 29.

Although the situation remains grave as long as Germany and Italy oppose the Anglo-French control proposals, it is learnt that satisfaction is felt in British circles that much of the Non-Intervention system remains."

—Reuter.

* * *

Apropos of the Wedgwood report, the "Financial Times" of London says: "....it comes as no surprise that control of lines by private companies is preferred to control by State. The latter suffer because of the very small number of Europeans usually employed."

The journal is at least honest.

* * *

It is reported that the Bombay Legislative Assembly will meet on July 19.

Our sympathies go promptly to Comrade Jamnadas Mehta and his colleagues.

But we would advise them to have courage, think of Section 93 and hope for the best.

* * *

In a letter to Sir Jamshetjee Jeejeebhoy, Lord Brabourne, the Chief Scout of the Bombay Presidency, expresses himself "completely satisfied that Lord Baden-Powell had no intention whatsoever of offering any insult to India or to Indians and that I fully accept his denial and explanation in the *Scout spirit* in which he has given them. (We have taken the liberty of emphasising the two words for His Excellency.)

That settles it. Now that the Presidency Chief Scout has decided in conjunction with the Provincial Scout Commissioner, Assistant Scout Commissioners, etc.,—and in the Scout spirit too—that everything is quite k.o.—we mean O.K., let's say no more about it, even though the Big Chief Scout did say something about Indian character and honour.

* * *

But do let us quote something:

"We wonder why Lord Baden-Powell, so generous in denials and assurances, has not taken the far simpler yet more effective course of sending to India a correct report of what he said."

We do hope, it would 'tickle to death', as the sayin' is, all the Scouts—Chiefs, Commissioners, Presidency, All-India, etc.—to know that the quotation is from the "Leader" of Allahabad and of that very distinguished and responsible Liberal, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani.

* * *

"Chaos", reported our Simla correspondent on June 29, "reigned to-day in the Punjab Assembly which finally resulted in the walk-out of all Opposition members."

True and not "to-day" only. But the name of the Speaker as far as we know, is Sir Chaudhry Shahabuddin.

* * *

Come to think of it, the Speaker had done the natural and right thing. Having decided, as it were, that he was part and parcel of the Unionist-bureaucratic administration, he honoured the spirit of that administration by having a Policeman to keep law and order in the House.

* * *

Of course the whole affair was invested with confusion, the Speaker saying that the Marshal was appointed by Government and the Premier flatly contradicting him.

But that is a minor complication and, indeed, it too justifies the spirit of the Unionist Party, don't you see.

* * *

Altogether we really welcome the way in which the Speaker, the Premier and his colleagues are carrying on "boldly and strongly".

We earnestly hope they would persevere with unabated enthusiasm in their course.

* * *

According to a Simla Anglo-Indian scribe the whole incident relating to the Opposition walk-out from the Punjab Assembly was pre-arranged.

We are quite delighted to know this. And since it all began with the Speaker's quick-change rulings and his final order to Mr. Chamanlal to "withdraw", it seems that it was "pre-arranged" with the Honourable Chaudhri Sir Shahabuddin.

* * *

Film Director: "The lion will pursue you for a hundred yards—no farther. You understand?"

Actor: "I understand—but does the lion?"

Would They, Too, Come To A Wise Decision?

Bhulabhai Says The Indian Deadlock Is The Outstanding Problem Before The British People

"I can only hope that while on the one hand we are asked to come to a wise decision, we will not be regarded as impudent if we requested them (the British) in turn to come to a wise decision on their part as well," declared Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai in the course of an interview to the Press on Wednesday.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai returned to Bombay on Wednesday after his European tour.

DOMINIONS' POSITION

Mr. Bhulabhai said:—

"I think it is recognised in England by the best informed public opinion as well as Cabinet circles that the result of the failure to give the assurance demanded by the Congress is not only grave from the point of view of the Congress, but is equally grave from that of the Britishers. For, the suspension of a constitution is easy to proclaim but difficult to meet the situation arising therefrom.

"So far as British public opinion is concerned, after the Statute of Westminster was passed, the Dominions have ceased to occupy the same attention as before, for, as Earl Baldwin has pointed out in his opening address at the Imperial Conference, the Dominions now are no longer a part of the Empire in the old sense of the term, but they are friends by voluntary acceptance of equal status.

THE OUTSTANDING QUESTION

"The result is that the outstanding question from the Britishers' point of view, which they can ignore at their peril, is the solution of the Indian question and the satisfaction of Indian aspirations.

"During the week that I was in England, practically every leading newspaper either contained a forecast, or a leading article or an article on the Indian situation. And it is for the first time during the last thirty years, I think, that so much anxiety is evinced on the Indian situation.

"I can only hope that while on the one hand we are asked to come to a wise decision, we will not be regarded as impudent if we requested them in turn to come to a wise decision on their part as well.

"I will be attending the forthcoming meeting of the Congress Working Committee with very mixed feelings myself. Had I regarded it as proper, I could have certainly expressed my opinion after a very close study here as well as in England of the situation. But as we are, from the point of view of the British, the combatants, I do not wish to play the role, as others have done."

ORISSA LEGISLATURE TO MEET IN JULY

PURI, June 30.

"His Excellency the Governor desires me to say that the Orissa Legislative Assembly will be summoned to meet during the last week of July and that the precise date will be announced very shortly," writes the Secretary to the Orissa Governor to the leader of the Orissa Assembly Congress Party replying to the Secretary of the party who had forwarded to His Excellency a letter signed by 35 Congress members of the Assembly expressing no confidence in the present Ministry and urging the immediate summoning of the Legislature.—A. P.

BIHAR LEGISLATURES

RANCHI, June 30.

It is officially announced that the Governor of Bihar intends to summon both the Chambers of the Bihar Legislature to meet at Patna on July 22, when the members will take the oath.

The next day the election of officers of the Chambers will take place. Further business will be taken up a few days later.—A. P.

U. P. CONGRESSMEN AND OFFICES

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, June 30.

Among U. P. Congress leaders there appear to be three groups, one sticking fast to the view that Governors must give a clear and definite assurance in terms of the Delhi resolution; the other group thinks of assurances or no assurances it is time for Congressmen to capture offices and the third group believes that in substance the desired assurances have been given.

CONGRESSMAN REFUSED BAIL

CUTTACK, June 30.

The Sessions Judge, Cuttack, refused the bail moved on behalf of Mr. Prankishna Padhiary, president of the District Congress Committee, who has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

BENGAL PREMIER ANSWERS SAXENA

CALCUTTA, June 30.

Replying to Mr. Mohan Lal Saxena's statement on his Barisal speech, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq, the Premier of the Bengal Government says:

"As far as there may be any detention at all, the Ministers were certainly prepared to take the responsibility but they also deserve credit for the release of a hundred of these detenus since the present Ministry took office".

He concluded that when the whole situation was laid bare the public would be able to judge. Even Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru or Mr. Mohanlal Saxena if they were in office, they would not have done better.—A.P.

Ry. Line Washed Away

The railway line between Mahadevpura and Jadhar stations on Khed-Brahma line is reported to have been washed away as a result of which railway communication is stopped.

News of the stoppage of railway communication in several places in Kathiawar due to heavy rain has been received.—A. P

CABINET TO DISCUSS PALESTINE REPORT

LONDON: June 29.

The Palestine Commission's Report will be considered by the Cabinet to-morrow.

Recommendations together with British Government's views will be submitted to the League Mandates Commission as any change of status will require international ratification.

It is understood that the Report makes important specific recommendations and propounds a solution of conflicting interests of Arabs and Jews with due regard to vital British interests.

Political circles expect British Government generally to approve the Report as the best means of an equitable settlement.—Reuter.

AMERICA TO HELP ARMAMENT REDUCTION

WASHINGTON, June 29.

Roosevelt and Van Zeeland have jointly made statement that United States are disposed to co-operate in the "joint work" of rebuilding international trade, solving monetary matters and effecting armaments reduction.—Reuter.

Conservative Wins In Ilford Bye-Election

LONDON: June 30.

Ilford bye-election caused by retirement of Sir George Hamilton resulted as follows:—

Geoffrey Hutchinson (Conservative) 25,533; Percyastin (Labour) 16,214—Reuter.

AMERICAN ZIONISTS OPPOSE PARTITION OF PALESTINE

Delegation To Visit London

NEW YORK, June 29.

The Zionist Organisation, American, elected a delegation headed by Mr. Stephen Wise to go to London and present the American Jewry's case against any proposal of partition of Palestine which it is feared may be contained in the Royal Commission's Report.—Reuter.

"National" And "English" Reviews Amalgamate

LONDON, June 30.

Two monthly reviews, the "National Review" and the "English Review" will be shortly amalgamating. The "National Review", founded in 1883 by Mr. Alfred Austin, was edited for 29 years by Mr. Leo Maxse, brother of the present editor, Lady Milner, widow of the famous statesman, Viscount Milner. The first joint number will be appearing in August, continuing to reflect the independent imperialist Conservative viewpoint.—Reuter.

PALESTINE REPORT

LONDON, June 30.

The Palestine Commission's report will be published on July 8.—Reuter.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai arrived at Bombay on Wednesday morning by the Kathiawar Mail. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai photographed with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

WHY GHATE WAS INTERNED

In Interests Of Public Safety And Peace, Says Punjab Premier

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, June 29.

Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan replying to Sardar Sohan Singh Josh in the Punjab Assembly said Mr. S. V. Ghate, Meerut Conspiracy Case Prisoner, was arrested under Sec. 2 Punjab Criminal Law Amendent Act on April 18th last and his person and belongings were searched. He was then taken to Lahore fort and detained until 8-30 p.m., when he was served with an externment order under the same Act. The above action was taken in the interest of public safety and peace.

RAID ON LAJPATRAI BHAWAN

The same day the police headed by C.I.D. officers searched Lajpatrai Bhawan, Lahore, early in the afternoon in investigation of a case under the Press Emergency Powers Act and Criminal Law Amendment Act. A small meeting was disturbed by the search party but it is wrong to say that an informal meeting of some Congress Socialists was dispersed.

ECHO OF JAWAHAR'S VISIT

The Premier emphatically denied the allegation that the Sub-Inspector of Police at Bhiwani brought pressure to bear on the Municipal Committee of that place to dissuade the local body from presenting the proposed address to Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru on the occasion of his visit in January last.

UNIONISTS TO WITHDRAW CUTS

SIMLA, June 30.

The Ministerial Party held a meeting this afternoon under the Chairmanship of the Premier, Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan and it is understood they have decided to withraw about a dozen cuts which the Party members had given notice of under "general administration" demand.—A. P.

IN WAKE OF WALK-OUT

SIMLA, June 30.

Some members of the Opposition including Diwan Chamanlal met this morning and drafted a long letter to the Speaker of the Punjab Assembly, detailing their grievances against him in the light of yesterday's walk-out incident. They particularly object to the appointment of the Marshal without making any reference to the Opposition. After the draft of the letter is approved at a full meeting this evening it may be sent to the Speaker.

It is understood the Unionist Party will also consider the walk-out incident at a meeting this afternoon.—A.P.

MOTHER TONGUE v. ENGLISH

Controversy Over Use Of Language In Punjab Assembly

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, June 29.

The question as to whether a member of the Punjab, who knew English, could speak in the house in vernacular was again raised to-day, when cut motions were being considered. One of the members of the Unionist Party, who was stated in the House to be a graduate spoke in vernacular. Mr. Bhimsen, objected to his speaking in vernacular, when he knew English.

Mr. Krishan Gopal Dutt pointed out to President that by allowing such members, who knew English, to speak in his mother-tongue a distinct advantage was being given to them by influencing votes of those members, who did not know English. The opposition members, who spoke in English and were not allowed to speak in vernacular suffered under this handicap.

The Speaker realised handicap, and suggested that a Committee of five or seven members be appointed to consider matter. He admitted his helplessness in the matter but in case of those members who had not so far spoken in English and wished to speak in vernacular, he would allow them to do so.

The Premier said Government had requested the Government of India to amend the Act with a view to give the choice of language to the member irrespective of the fact whether he knew English or not.

PUNJAB GOVT'S FIRST EXTERNMENT ORDER

States Subjects' Association Secretary Asked To Quit Province

LAHORE, June 30.

Sardar Bhagavan Singh, Secretary of the Punjab States Subjects' Association, was served this morning with a notice under the Punjab Criminal Law Amendment Act, asking him to quit the Punjab within 24 hours, and not to enter, reside or remain in the Province for a period of 12 months.

Bhagavan Singh, who was a State subject of Patiala, had already been externed from the State and was at present residing in Amritsar, whence he came to Lahore yesterday in connection with propaganda for the release of political prisoners and detenus.

This is the first externment order of the Punjab Government under the new Reforms.—United Press.

S. O. S. To Punjab Govt.

LAHORE, June 30.

Sardar Bhagwan Singh, Secretary of the Riyasat Praja Mandal, has telegraphed to the Punjab Government at Simla, the Premier and the Leader of the Opposition that he is prepared to obey the externment order served on him provided his railway fare is paid and a suitable monthly allowance to himself and his family is granted, as he has no relations to fall back upon.

The Punjab Congress Socialist Party has telegraphed to the Leader of the Opposition in the same connection, asking him to raise the matter on adjournment of the Assembly.—A. P.

WORLD SUGAR AGREEMENT BEFORE ASSEMBLY

SIMLA, June 30.

An important subject due to come up before the Simla session of the Central Assembly is the International Sugar Agreement signed in London on May 6, to which India is a party. Under this agreement India is prohibited from exporting sugar except to Burma. Considerable opposition to this prohibition is anticipated from a section of opinion which holds that export quota for India on the lines of those allotted under the agreement to other sugar-producing countries would have provided a solution of the problem of overproduction.

RIVAL VIEW POINT

Against this view point, however, it is urged that the cost of production in India is so far above the International selling price that India has little chance of building up a profitable export trade and unless the object is merely to dump surplus produce aboard export quota for India should have no attraction. It is not certain whether the report of Dr. Meek who represented India at the Conference would be available to the members of the Assembly.—A. P.

ANGRY SCENES IN CORPORATION

Muslim Members Stage Walk Out

CALCUTTA, June 30.

Angry scenes culminating in a decision by most of the Muslim councillors to walk out, marked the proceedings of a Corporation meeting this evening.

ATTACK ON CONGRESS

Trouble arose over exchange of hot words between a Muslim councillor and the leader of the Congress Municipal Association, who resented a discourteous reference made by the former to the Congress leader of this province.

Maulvi Jalaluddin Hashemy till recently a member of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, who indulged in the remarks objected to by the Congress group, attempted to walk out of the Council Chamber in protest when the Congress councillors cried out "shame" "shame" At this he lost temper and threw out a challenge to the members of the Congress Party shouting "Come out, you cowards, shame on you."

STORM OF PROTEST

This was the signal for a storm of protest from all sections of the House, who sought the Mayor's intervention against such an unparliamentary language.

The Mayor then called Mr. Hashemy to order and asked him to withdraw the words used by him. Mr. Hashemy first refused to comply with this suggestion but on the Mayor's holding out a threat of an unpleasant step and his party members' pressing request he eventually yielded —United Press.

BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT

(Continued from page 6)

gate the interesting, not to say melo-dramatic, theory of an ominous and deep-laid conspiracy and hunt up its villain in spite of the fact that the Corporator who is leading the discussion on the question of Municipal support to the boy scout movement is not associated with the kind of extreme nationalism which is suspected of stirring up the trouble?

The fact remains that the boy scout movement in this country lacks in any real or spontaneous support from the general public. This has been admitted by the organisers of the movement who deprecate the unsatisfactory situation so far as a wider and greater support is expected. Not only is there a total absence of any enthusiasm for the movement, but it is doubtful if any responsible guardian would allow his (or her) wards to join any movement modelled on Baden-Powell's. There is no reason why the movement should be acceptable when it is 'nationalised' and it would be typical of our slavementality if, instead of totally scrapping it as worthless in consideration of the conditions in which it is sought to be transplanted, we tried to salvage it.

The Anglo-Indian Press seeks also to create the impression that the 'agitation' against the movement started with our hypersensitivity in regard to Baden-Powell's statement and cites the instance of Germano-Italian campaign of abuse directed against Great Britain. We are asked to cultivate the superior virtue of developing cutaneous invulnerability. We are certainly not reduced to the position of being in need of the gratuitous advice. While the analogy quoted is a false one, no one in this country gives the founder of the boy scout movement the slightest importance so far as his statement is concerned: it is rebutted by its idiocy of silly generalisation. It is questionable, too, if any sensible Britisher, outside the backwash of old style and superannuated imperialists would stoop to the level of associating with or countenancing that statement.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued from page 6)

ber. The Senate was persuaded to grant a dissolution, and the adherents of Marshal MacMahon made frantic efforts to secure a favourable result. They were completely defeated, with a swing-over of no more than 40 seats and 700,000 votes out of a total of 7,000,000 voters.

A curious attempt to form an extra-Parliamentary Cabinet followed and failed. The Republicans triumphed, and Dufaure was recalled to office, at the age of 79.

Our South African Letter

Dual Policy Of Union Government

Pirow And Hofmeyr Express Conflicting Views On The Indian Question

(From Our Special Correspondent)

JOHANNESBURG, (By Mail).

South Africa is a land of contrasts. It has two flags, two capitals, two languages and two nationalities. Incidentally it has at the present time dual policies. The Union Government has hardly spoken with one voice during recent months on the Asiatic question. The latest example of this dual policy was supplied by the statements of Mr. Pirow the Minister of Defence and an aspirant to the premiership after the retirement of Generals Hertzog and Smuts and Mr. Hofmeyr the Minister of Mines and a brilliant administrator of various departments under his charge.

Speaking at Kroonstad, Mr. Pirow, after referring to the question of mixed marriages and the policy of the Union Government, declared that the Government had decided to appoint two commissions to go thoroughly into the whole question of the possession of land by Asiatics and mixed marriages and would thereafter decide what should be done.

Mr. Hofmeyr expressed himself in altogether a different strain in course of an interview at Durban. He said that he made this statement as the impression seemed to be gaining ground that the Government was contemplating some radical change in its Asiatic policy. The impression was based obviously on a misunderstanding. "Government's Asiatic policy", he added, "has as its foundation the Round Table Agreement in 1926."

CAPE TOWN AGREEMENT DEED

Some other members of the Cabinet have also referred to this question and the appointment of two commissions, but there is no doubt about the fact that the appointment of the commissions is to be made not to maintain the Cape Town Agreement but to devise ways and means by which Indians would be put into a more humiliating position than ever before. Whatever Mr. Hofmeyr may claim, the students of Indian history in South Africa know for certain that the Cape Town Agreement has not only been cremated but its death-rites have been performed several times over. Immigration Acts of 1926 and 1932, Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Act and its numerous amendments, Slums Act and such acts like the Nationality Act, Blindman's Pensions Act, Old Age Pensions Act, which discriminate against the Indians and other non-Europeans bear sufficient testimony to the insincerity of the Union Government. Added to these are the housing schemes which are going to segregate the Indians into locations and the white labour policy which singles out every Indian servant to be replaced by a European. As this is not enough, venomous propaganda continues in the Press against the Indians and one writer goes so far as to suggest that Parliament should pass a law prohibiting natives or Indians doing nothing but domestic work or work on the land.

MOMBASA EXHIBITION

Special Arrangements For Overseas Merchants

The aims and objects of the Exhibition are those common to all similar organisations and provide an annual opportunity for merchants (importers and exporters), producers, manufacturers and craftsmen, to exhibit under ideal conditions the commodities in which they deal.

Apart from the recognised benefits accruing at an exhibition of this kind, Mombasa is the rallying place at this season of the year, for merchants who come to make contact with their indenting houses or head offices, so that a splendid opportunity is afforded for business people to meet one another under ideal conditions and in an atmosphere favourable to the establishment and development of business connections. Considerable numbers of business men from Uganda visit Mombasa during August every year, for the purpose of negotiating seasonal purchases of merchandise in large quantities.

The Standing Committee of the Exhibition is desirous of extending the scope of the Exhibition to its utmost, and with this end in view, will most heartily welcome participation by manufacturers, producers and business houses located not only in the various East African Dependencies and South Africa, but also in all overseas countries. Arrangements can be made for local business houses to supervise the display of samples and goods, etc. for intending extra-territorial exhibitors who may not be in a position personally to attend. The Committee is prepared to deal with inquiries of any description and will act as intermediary between up-country and overseas exhibitors and such business concerns as would be prepared to represent or assist them. All inquiries should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, P. O. Box 430, Mombasa, Kenya Protectorate (Africa).

CUSTOMS SETTLEMENT WITH MARITIME STATES

SIMLA, June 30.

The "United Press" learns that questions regarding Customs settlement with maritime States are approaching a stage of final solution. It is learnt that Bhavnagar, Janjira and few other Kathiawar States which have raised difficult questions based on their maritime rights on old treaties, have recently shown better appreciation of the situation and willingness to enter into an arrangement for guarding the Tariff policy in British India. The terms of settlement are not yet known, but as in the cases of Baroda and other States who have already arrived at a settlement with the Government of India, an announcement might be made during the Simla session of the Central Assembly.—United Press.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Third Session To Be Held In Bombay

SIMLA, June 30.

The third session of the Industrial Research Council will be held in Bombay under the chairmanship of Mr. A. G. Clow. The agenda includes the consideration of progress made in giving effect to the recommendations of the Oils and Soap Committee, Research Programme of Government, Test House problems of Glass Industry, Industrial Surveys, etc.—United Press.

Preservation Of Museums

SIMLA, June 30.

It has been ascertained that criticism by Messrs Markham and Hargreaves on the need for preservation of Indian museums relates to the museums maintained by Provincial Governments and local bodies. The Government of India, however, have under consideration the question of better preservation of museums.—United Press.

Reforms Office Busy With Statutes Order

SIMLA, June 30.

Following the adaptation of the Statutes Order various departments of the Government of India and Provincial Governments are engaged in the adaptation of rules and orders based on those Statutes. It is a huge task, for the rules and orders outnumber many times the Statutes affected by Constitutional changes.

The Reforms Office which was responsible for the original adaptation of the Statutes Order is busy in offering expert advice to Government Departments and provinces.—United Press.

Waziristan Casualties

SIMLA, June 30.

"Heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy side and 26 killed were left in our hands when the Waziristan Division carried out a successful converging operation yesterday against the 'Lakshkar' of Sherali, hostile Mahsud leader, who was responsible for the recent opposition at Sherwam Narai," states an official 'communique' issued to-day.

Government casualties which were slight amounted to killed two Gurkhas other ranks.

Wounded: Five Gurkha other ranks, all of 2/4th Gurkha Rifles and one Indian other rank.

One Indian other rank was killed at the Razani Camp yesterday during sniping by a party of tribesmen, one of whom is believed to have been killed.—United Press.

Roy's Reply To Socialists' Charge

Denies He Ever Advocated Unconditional Acceptance Of Ministries

Mr. M. N. Roy has sent the following for publication:—

The Acting General Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party has issued a lengthy statement which is published in the organ of the party as "Indictment of M. N. Roy". I am not at all surprised, nor cowed down before my accusers. The charges against me being utterly unfounded and frivolous, personally I do not think that they call for any defence. Ever since I failed to rise up to the standard of romantic pseudo-radicalism set up by the C. S. P. by not joining it upon my release from prison as expected by its leaders, I have bben a "persona non grata" with these gentlemen. What is said to-day publicly has all along been whispered privately. I am glad. Let the political public judge. But on the insistence of friends I have decided to issue this rejoinder.

NOT A DOGMATIST

My "open support to unconditional acceptance of Ministerships by the Congress" is said to have persuaded the leaders of the C. S. P. to give up their "lingering hopes" of saving me "from open desertion of the Left Wing", and issue the pronunciamento about my crimes of omission and commission. For one thing, it is either wilful distortion or political illiteracy to find in the resolution submitted by me for the consideration of the United Provinces Congress Committee any support for unconditional acceptance of office. To-day I advocate the same tactical line I advocated in the A. I. C. C. meeting at Delhi, and had done even before. I have never stood, nor do I stand to-day, for unconditional acceptance of office. But I do maintain even to-day, as I have done all along, that, given a majority in the legislature, acceptance of office can be the most effective method of developing the anti-imperialist struggle to a higher level where the slogan of the Constituent Assembly will be a matter of practical politics. For the Congress Socialists non-acceptance of office is the sole token of radicalism. I am not a dogmatist. I have never subscribed to the dogma of non-acceptance. Therefore, from the point of view of the Congress Socialists, I have all along been a deserter from the Left Wing led by themselves. I have never belonged to the camp of romantic pseudo-radicals. So the charge is irrelevant and frivolous. My concern is not to strengthen this or that wing of the Congress, but to help the development of the anti-imperialist struggle. I do not believe that that can be done by setting up a shadow cabinet which would replace the present leadership of the Congress when one fine morning this latter would be overthrown by a snap vote of the A.I. C.C.

EDUCATE RANK AND FILE

Whether the Congress Socialists like it or not, I happen to have some political sense of my own, I claim to do my own thinking, I refuse to make a fetish of any slogan simply because it finds favour with some who believe themselves to be the sole custodians of revolutionary catholicity. I have the courage of my conviction; and no wilful distortion can show me advocating unconditional acceptance of office which means co-operation with imperialism on terms dictated by it. I am not content simply with issuing heroic threats to wreck the constitution. Nor do I entertain the forlorn hope of imperialism doing that for us. I take the programme of wrecking seriously, and wish to find the instrument for doing so. All available instruments should be utilised. Any political realist can see how acceptance of office, not as a gift of imperialism, not on the basis of any "gentleman's agreement" precluding unilateral action and creation of deadlocks, but on the strength of a majority in the legislature, offers us a splendid opportunity for laying bare, for the political education of the masses, the incompatibility of the welfare of the Indian people with the interests of imperialism, and thus for mobilising larger and larger masses in an organised struggle against imperialism. It is defeatism to argue that those who will accept office in behalf of the Congress, may not be actuated by a revolutionary motive. It is the task of the Left Wing to find guarantee against that possible danger. It will be created by educating and activising the rank and file politically and organisationally. Wordy heroics, and verbal attack upon the present leadership won't do.

"THE CONSPIRACY"

I have been caught conspiring against the C. S. P. and for overthrowing Jawaharlal. The conspiracy was my meeting a number of active Congressmen from different parts of the country, taking advantage of their presence in Delhi at the time of the A. I.C.C. meeting. If that was a conspiracy, the imperial capital was hot-bed of conspiracy in those days, for there must have been any number of such meetings of political workers to exchange opinions and discuss outstanding problems. So, the C. S. P. Secretary need not claim the credit of having made a hair-raising disclosure—of a veritable Guy Fox Plot, as it were. Were the meeting meant to be a secret conspiracy against the C. S. P., its agent could not have so easily gained access.

NO WISH TO DISRUPT C. S. P.

Now, it happens that, to the chagrin of the C.S.P. leaders, a considerable section of the radical elements in the country agree with my views, and a good many members of the party itself are in the same boat. After all, I have made some contribution to the propagation of Socialist ideas, and radicalisation of the nationalist movement. It is not my fault that many revolutionary fighters are "sentimentally attached" to me. The position of those members of the C. S. P. who agree with my views, has been becoming untenable ever since the party, at its Meerut Conference and subsequently at Faizpur, abandoned its original ground. Under the pressure of party discipline, they were compelled to act according to a line they believed to be harmful. That naturally gave rise to continuous frictions and conflicts. To avoid these disagreeable and undesirable events I advised my friends to leave the party with the tactics of which they no longer agreed, and therefore could not possibly act according to its categorical mandates, should they stand by their political conviction. I was guided by the principle of live and let live. If the C. S. P. is disrupted by its members declining to commit political blunders and blissfully tread the path of romantic pseudo-radicalism, I am not to be blamed for that mishap. Let the party mend its ways. If it does not, that is not my concern. I claim the right to act according to my judgment, and admit the same right for others. Where then is the cause for hostility or intrigue? If the C. S. P. leaders do not approve of my ideas and actions, they are fully entitled to criticise and combat me; but it is frivolous to accuse me of disrupting the party because I claim the right to say and do things which I believe to be right. No effort on my part can disrupt the C. S. P. if it is performing a useful function. Nor do I wish to disrupt it. I simply do not want to tow its line; and advise others not to do so whenever my counsel is sought.

AT JAWAHARLAL'S DISPOSAL

It is positively mean and malicious on the part of the C. S. P. leaders to accuse me of conspiring to overthrow Jawaharlal. I know that ever since I refused to walk into their parlour, they have been spreading this canard. If I ever disagree with anybody, I have the courage to express my views openly, however highly placed the person concerned may be. I do not seek to overthrow anybody by underhand means. In the particular case of Jawaharlal, I am only too eager to co-operate with him, because I honestly believe that if he chooses, he can lead the radical elements in planned actions which will raise our struggle for freedom to a higher level. Immediately on my release I placed myself at his disposal. The offer has been repeated from time to time, and it holds good even to-day. I believe Jawaharlal has confidence in me He does not question my honesty, even if he may not agree with me politically. So let the malicious lie about my intriguing against him be laid once and for all.

DIFFERENCES WITH GANDHIISM

Another piece of mendacity is that, while the present leaders of the C. S. P. were building up the Congress, I wac denouncing it as the "counter-revolutionary party of the hated bourgeoisie" I challenged those who bring this false charge against me to produce any evidence in support of it. Of course, I always did criticise Gandhist ideology, and deviations and blunders on the part of the Congress leadership. And I did that when many of those who to-day accuse me of allying with the right wing, were blind followers of Gandhi, and believed in the possibility of winning Swaraj in a year by plying charkha or making salt. Even to-day, they are inverted Gandhists. The "Socialist lead" given us is: let us go to jail, instead of accepting office. However, the lie is nailed to the counter by the well-known fact that for years I have been castigated by the infantile Indian Communist Party as "renegade" to Communism precisely because I refused to regard the National Congress as the counter-revolutionary party of the 'bourgeoisie. To-day the C.S.P. shares this erroneous view about the Congress. That is the foundation of our differences. There lies before me a letter, just received from the Secretary of a local organisation of the C.S.P. expressing the writer's hatred for the Congress which in his opinion is the party of the capitalists, and seeking advice as to what he should do for promoting the welfare of the workers and peasants. I shall of course, advise him to get rid of the erroneous notion about the Congress, and, if acting on the advice solicited by himself, this particular Congress Socialist decides to part company with a party dominated by such erroneous notions, I shall be accused of disrupting the sole leader of the Left Wing!

The General Secretary of the C.S.P. in his statement carefully avoids mentioning the fact that from the very beginning I advised against the organisation of the party, and, in two long letters addressed to the pioneers of the venture stated my reasons which were purely political and organisational. I do not object to a "democratically functioning organisation." But I am opposed to the organisation of a reformist Socialist party, and a Socialist party, with the organisational form chosen by the C.S.P., is bound to degenerate into reformism. I am opposed to the utopian idea of legalising revolutionary Marxism in the conditions of imperialist terrror.

OPPOSED TO FORMATION OF C. S. P.

Since the leaders of the C.S.P. have chosen to join issues publicly I shall take up the challenge and, with the object of placing the discussion on a higher level, publish my letters written three years ago setting forth the reasons for my objection to the formation of the C.S.P. and suggesting the alternative method of radicalising the anti-imperialist struggle. That will afford the leaders of the C.S.P. the opportunity to make out a convincing political case in their defence. There will be an end to these whispers and lies, to all these ridiculous talk about disruption. I may mention even now that in course of the discussions I had with practically all the leaders of the C.S.P. after my release, the cogency of my arguments was generally admitted; the contention then was: now that the party has been organised, we cannot but go ahead with it. I said, go ahead by all means, but let me aslo go ahead in my own way. Even to-day that is my attitude. I do not pretend to sit in judgment. The verdict will be pronounced by history. It is being pronounced—in the form of continuous resignations from the party which is breaking up under the pressure of the contradictions involved in its own existence. This of course does not mean that the party will not continue as a propagandist group, and as such perform a useful function. But a propagandist group is not a party; nor can it lead the left wing of mass movement.

"Those resignations" are said to be instigated by me. But weighty political arguments are being advanced by those resigning. Why does not the party leadership refute those arguments, instead of finding a scape-goat? That is shirking a serious politico-organisational problem raised by experience. Those who are not prepared or able to face the problem, should not aspire to the leadership of the coming revolution. They should be more modest.

FATHER TO FOLLOW SON

Sachin Bakshi's Hunger-strike Fails To Move U. P. Govt.

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, June 29.

It is understood Mr. Kalidas Bakshi, the octogenarian father of Mr. Sachin Bakshi, who is on hunger strike in the Naini Central Jail, has threatened to start fast from middle of next month.

In the course of a pathetic letter to the Secretary, Political Prisoners' Relief Committee, he says he is sure he will pass away sooner than his son.

To-day Bakshi completes one month of his hunger strike and the Congress High Command including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose are greatly perturbed at the crisis towards which Mr. Bakshi is fast heading. Pandit Jawaharlal has it is understood has written to Mr. Bakshi's father consoling him and saying he would do his best to persuade Sachin Bakshi to give up his hunger strike. Pandit Nehru is reported to have sent a private message to Sachin Bakshi in jail, probably, dissuading him from hunger strike.

The Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, has issued circular letters advising all subordinate Committees to hold meetings in support of Mr. Bakshi's demands.

Mr. Subhas Bose is anxious to interview Sachin Bakshi, but doctors do not permit him to do so on ground of health. While the situation is growing worse every day, the 'Interim' Ministry of U. P. has sat tight over Bakshi's representations. I learn it on reliable authority that Government have no intention of conceding Bakshi's demand wholly or partially. On the other hand disciplinary jail rules are being enforced against Bakshi, because of hunger strike is a jail offence. Ordinary interviews and correspondence of Bakshi is said to have been stopped. It is likely that some member of the Congress Working Committee will interview Bakshi in jail before the meeting at Wardha, so that the Committee may be apprised of the situation and may take proper action.

CONGRESSMEN WARNED

Akola Dy. Commissioner's Letter To Berar Workers

(From Our Correspondent.)

AKOLA, June 30.

Dr. Gopalrao Khedkar, a member of the Berar Provincial Committee and Secretary of the Provincial Mass Contact Committee, has received the following letter from the Deputy Commissioner, Akola, in the matter of a speech he delivered at Wadegaon, on 1st June, 1937, at the Balapur Taluq Kisan Conference session:—

Sjt. Abdul Wahab a prominent Muslim Congress worker has also received a similar letter from Deputy Commissioner, Akola.

The letter runs as follows:—

Dr. Gopalrao Khedkar, Mana,

Your speech made on the 1st June at Wadegaon in Balapur taluq was highly objectionable. You are hereby warned that prosecution will be started against you if any more such speeches are delivered in future

(Sd.) R. K. RAMADHYANI,
District Magistrate, Akola.

B. N. R. Workers To Issue Counter-Report

SIMLA, June 30.

Messrs. V. V. Giri and V. R. Kalappa, President and Secretary respectively of the B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union, who arrived here to-day, informed the "United Press" that they are issuing shortly a counter-report to the Mudie Report on the B. N. R. strike dispute. Their report will be on behalf of the Union's delegation, which withdrew from the Mudie Inquiry.—United Press.

(Continued from column 7.)

course of their stay at Tokyo, the Delegates visited the Royal Projector Factory, the Pilot Fountain Pen Works, the Renown Hosiery Works.

FIRST TIME IN JAPAN.

The 2nd Asiatic Labour Congress which was for the first time held in Japan was a great success mainly due to the enthusiasm displayed by the Japanese Trade Union Congress and the assistance rendered by the Tokyo Office of the I.L.O. The Conference has adopted resolutions urging the reduction of working hours in Asiatic countries, fixing of minimum wage and age of admission to industrial establishments. It has also adopted a resolution urging the I.L.O. to press various Governments to give effect to the various conventions passed by the I.L.O., from time to time and to set up an Asiatic Labour Committee under its auspices to deal with Asiatic Labour problems. The delegates left Kobe for India on June 2, and were given a hearty send-off by the Japanese Seamen's Union, led by Mr. Yonekubo.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

The following office-bearers have been elected: President, Mr. B. Suzuki, M.P. (Japan), Vice-Presidents, Messrs. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., (India), Goonesinha (Ceylon), and one to be nominated by Palestine. Mr. M. Yonekubo, M.P. (Japan), and Mr. R. R. Bakhale (India) were elected as the General Secretaries.

The next session of the Congress will be held in India, presumably in Bombay, in May 1939. —A. P.

Phenomenal Rise Of Japanese Industry

What Contributes To Its Success

INDIAN DELEGATES TO ASIATIC LABOUR CONGRESS IMPRESSED WITH LABOUR CONDITIONS IN JAPAN

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

"We devoted some time to study the causes that have contributed to the phenomenal rise and success of the Japanese Industry and feel that (1) efficient organisation of administrative machinery (2) employment of most up-to-date and patented machinery in the manufacture of goods, (3) efficiency of workmen (4) comparatively low margin of profits (5) cheap transport facilities, both inland and maritime (6) constant efforts on the part of the employers to improve the quality and output of goods by close observation of the trends in the demand of goods (7) setting up in most cases of a suitable machinery to settle industrial disputes and sympathetic attitude towards labour, are the main factors" said Messrs. P. N. Chowna, B. D. Ichhapo[illegible] and G. D. Karkare, who attended the 2nd session of the Asiatic Labour Congress, and have returned to Bombay this morning by S.S. "Anyo Maru".

Relief Measures

"We should 'er passant' like to make a reference to the numerous employment exchanges, refresher classes, poor houses, rescue homes and other institutions run by trade unions and various local bodies, which go a long way to relieve distress in the case of those who are thrown out of employment."

Mr. R. R. Bakhale, General Secretary, National Trades Union Federation who also attended the Congress is now in China and is expected to return to India in the first week of August. Mr. Selvapathy Chettiar returned to Madras via Colombo.

Referring to the Japanese Industry, the three delegates who arrived here to-day observed, "Japanese Industry being divided into two groups, the large scale or organised and the small-scale or unorganised industries. The difference between the labour conditions obtaining in the two groups is very marked. Broadly speaking, Labour in organised industries enjoys better conditions of work, pay and rest than labour in the other group. Most of the organised industries take keen interest in the health, education and recreation facilities of their workmen while the same are denied to the latter class of workmen.

As regards hours of work, the Textile and Hoisery industry have a working week of 54 hours. Next to Yawata Iron Works, which are the only firm observing an 8 hour day or 48 hour week, the Textile and Hosiery Industry enjoys the smallest working hours. In the fountain pen factory, the Motor Works and Cinema Projector factories, the working hours are 60 per week while the rope wire works and rubber factories have a 72 hour week.

Workmen in the Tokyo Power House are also required to put in a 72 hour week. We visited nearly a dozen factories in Japan but found that only the Yawata observe an 8 hour day.

FAVOURABLE WAGE RATES

With regard to wages, excepting the Textile Industry, skilled workmen are paid about 90 to 100 yens per month, assistants from 50 to 70 yens, the average number of working days per month being 26. The demand for skilled workmen is on the increase and hence the terms offered them are better than those for unskilled workmen. In some cases, as in the case of the motor tyre industry, the skilled male worker gets about 125 yens per month, while the skilled female worker gets about 70 yens P. M. Apart from the fact that these wages compare favourably with those paid to Indian workmen, the aggregate utility to the workmen from them is greatly enhanced by the fact that the cost of living in Japan is cheaper than here. We found that an average worker is not required to spend more than 1/6th of his wages on the essential amenities of life, such as a tenement measuring 2 Tsubos (One Tsubo 6'x6'), electric light, water and gas as fuel. This leaves 5/6th of his wages to be spent on food, clothing, recreation, etc.

HARD LOT OF WOMEN

The cotton textile industry is thus run mainly by female workmen. Although the age for admission of girls to these factories was given to us as 14, we found several girls, who judged even by the Japanese standard did not appear to be 14. In most cases, the explanation given to us was they looked younger than 14 because of under-nourishment. The factory girls' lot is indeed very hard. An average factory girl has to manage 35 to 36 automatic weaving looms which means that in the course of her nine hours work, she has to constantly move over an area covering 1,200 sq. ft. One can easily imagine the strain caused on her nerve by such work and it is obvious that no girl would like to work more than two years.

The cotton textile industry is run on the dormitory system and apparently the system is working well in Japan. The total cost of staying a dormitory to a girl, apart from the employers contribution of 3 yen P. M., is 6 to 7 yen P. M. The average wages paid to a factory girl ranges from 18 to 22 yens P. M. The life of these girls outside the working hours, is congenial mainly on account of the educational and recreation facilities.

FATE OF FACTORY ACT

Although Japan has a Factory Act and the machinery usually found in an industrial country to ensure adherence of the factories to the provisions thereof, some of the employers were frank enough to admit to us that the rules and regulations were not applied with rigidity.

Conditions of work in small scale industries are far from good. Workmen numbering from 5 to 12 work here for 11 hours a day.

The efficiency of the Japanese Workmen is remarkble. Apart from the fact that climatic conditions play a great part in retaining their energy, we consider that large-scale training facilities, which are available to them from the school-stage coupled with the care taken in the imparting of instruction to the apprentices, go a long way to turn out an efficient workman.

The Indian Delegates reached Kobe on May 5, and were cordially received by the various officers of the Japanese Seamen's Union, and the Japanese Trade Union Congress. They halted at Kobe for a week in the course of which they were taken round to a number of textile mills, the Dunlop Rubber Tyre Factory and the Motor Vehicle Factory. On their way to Tokyo, they visited Nara, Kyoto and Nagoya. At Nagoya they paid a visit to the Pan-Pacific Peace Exhibition.

The Delegates reached Tokyo on May 14 where Mr. R. R. Bakhale, the leader of the Delegation arrived from Washington after attending the International Tripartite Textile Conference. The Asiatic Labour Conference was held at Tokyo on the 17th, 18th, and 19th May, 1937. In the

(Continued in Col. 5)

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

THE INTRODUCTION TO MILADY

After having sealed their friendship by a hearty embrace Lord Winter asked permission to introduce d'Artagnan to his sister-in-law, Lady Winter. Her influence at the court, he suggested, might prove very useful for the young man. Great was D'Artagnan's consternation at the introduction the following day to see that Lady Winter was none other than the beautiful fair lady of Meung, the agent of the cardinal. Milady received him with a radiant smile, nothing in her countenance suggested that she had recognised him. During the next few days Athos, Porthos, and Aramis saw mightly little of their friend for he was only to be found at Lady Winter's feet.

MILADY'S PLANS.

One rather cold night Milady asked her maid to make a fire in the great fireplace. She was expecting D'Artagnan, that enamoured fool, that sword on two legs.

"Fancy that idiot holding my brother-in-law's life in his hands and then sparing him. But for that I should have inherited all his millions. Of course, I had no influence on this fool then. But with the day comes opportunity and I must see that I keep him on the hooks." This was what this beautiful woman with her angelic face and exquisite colour was thinking as she stared at the fire which was beginning to blaze in the fireplace.

But D'Artagnan—was he really in love with Milady?

World of Wireless

FROM MOSCOW RADIO CENTRE

Schedule Of Broadcasts In English With Timings

The following are the regular features of the programme of English broadcasts from Radio Centre, Moscow:—

EVERY SUNDAY. Questions and Answers. Answers by radio to listeners' questions.

EVERY WEDNESDAY. Soviet Opinion and World Affairs in which Soviet opinion of current world affairs is given.

MONTHLY.

Who's who in the Soviet Union.

Interesting biographies of Soviet "Stars"—factory directors, writers, artists, athletes, record-breakers in factory, mine and field.

Broadcast planned by a Listener.

Here is an opportunity for those listeners who feel they can improve programmes. They are invited to send complete programme for a half-hour broadcast.

Monthly Review of Art, Theatre, Cinema, Literature.

It shall survey recent events in the world of art, new plays, books and films, outstanding concerts and exhibitions, to give listeners a bird's eye view of actual everyday cultural and artistic life in the Soviet Union.

Life and Work in the USSR.

There are over 150 different nationalities in the Soviet Union and these talks shall describe the history, lives and occupations of some of them in our trip through the vast territory of the USSR.

Monthly Scientific Review.

Round the numerous scientific institutes and laboratories, selecting the most interesting recent work and discoveries to describe.

Laugh with us. A broadcast of Soviet humour and satire.

OPERA AND CONCERTS

On the 5th, 11th, 17th, 23rd, and 29th of each month at 4-25 p.m. GMT, broadcasts of opera or concerts take place with announcements and explanations in English.

All broadcasts include a News Bulletin.

SCHEDULE OF BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

TIME	WAVELENGTH (METRES)
SUNDAY	
11 a.m.	25
3 p.m.	25
9 p.m.	1744, 1442, 1210, 50
12 mdt.	31,25
MONDAY	
9 p.m.	1744, 1442, 1210, 50
12 mdt.	31,25
TUESDAY	
12 mdt.	31,25
WEDNESDAY	
11 a.m.	25
9 p.m.	1744, 1442, 1210, 50
12 mdt.	31,25
THURSDAY	
12 mdt.	31,25
FRIDAY	
9 p.m.	1744, 1442, 1210, 50
12 mdt.	31,25
SATURDAY	
12 mdt.	31,25
25 metres—RNE	

Sunday and Wednesday—11 a.m. —12 noon GMT.

Sunday—3 p.m.—4 p.m. GMT. 31.25 metres.

Every day —12 mdt.—2-15 a.m. GMT.

50 metres—RV59

Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Friday—9 p.m.—10 p.m. GMT.

1744 metres, 1442 metres, 1210 metres.

Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Friday—9 p.m.—10 p.m. GMT.

All times are given in Greenwich Mean Time.

DO YOU TUNE INTO FOREIGN STATIONS?

On this page this week we are giving particulars of several foreign broadcasts which would interest long-range radio set owners among our readers. Listening-in to foreign stations is a fascinating hobby which many radio fans indulge in and we should welcome brief communications giving their experiences, names and wave-lengths of any new stations they have 'discovered', quality of reception (with name and particulars of the set) and any peculiarity which they have noticed about a foreign programme and which they would like to share with other listeners-in.

BROADCASTS FROM PHOHI AND JAVA

Every evening from 6-30 p.m. to 8 (sometimes, 8-30 p.m.) I.S.T. there are interesting musical and other items broadcast from Phillip Holland—India Broadcasting station at Phohi on wavelength 16.88m.

Interesting programmes are also daily broadcast from 4-30 a.m. to 6 a.m., 9 a.m. to 9-25 a.m., 10 a.m. to 12-30 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 8-30 p.m. by Java Archiped Transmitter on wavelength 39 metres (Also on 20, 25, 27, 31 m.)

Both these programmes include music, talks and news.

'MULTI-MICROPHONE' DEVICE

Important New Development In B.B.C. Studio Technique

During the last three years the broadcasting by the BBC of big-scale musical shows has been the subject of a number of experiments in studio technique. Some of the complicated productions such as operattas and light and comic operas (mixtures of music, dialogue noise effects, etc.,) which, at one time, were broadcast from a number of isolated studios linked to a remote dramatic-control panel, are now handled in one large studio: in these operatta-type productions the 'multi-studio' method has been replaced by what is known as the 'multi-microphone technique'.

The studio used is actually a converted theatre—St. George's Hall, the headquarters of the BBC's Variety Department, where music-hall and variety programmes are also performed before an audience. By means of collapsible rostrums, the stage space in St. George's Hall can be extended over the area occupied by the orchestral well, which means that the studio can be used for every type of show—from a light operatic performance, with a large chorus and augmented orchestra, to a small-scale revue with a dance-band combination, or an intimate cabaret act.

EQUIPMENT

The 'multi-microphone' equipment consists of seven ribbon microphones and a six-table gramophone unit, which are controlled by the microphone technician, or balancer, by means of an eight-channel 'mixing' unit, housed in a glass-fronted listening cubicle perched high above floor level on the side of the stage. From this vantage point the balancer and the producer can see and hear cast, chorus, and orchestra throughout the course of the programme. In direct communication with the listening cubicle is a remote listening room, which is equipped with a microphone connected to a loud-speaker in the theatre, thus enabling the producer, if he so desires, to direct rehearsals while listening to them under the conditions of the ordinary listener.

AN 'ATMOSPHERE' MICROPHONE

Additional reverberation can be obtained by means of a remote 'atmosphere' microphone, so placed that it cannot pick up direct sound. When a definite 'echo' effect is required, the 'atmosphere' microphone is placed in an adjacent cement-walled passage. When partial segregation of any scene or effect is necessary rock-wool tents or mobile screens are used.

It has been found that apparent changes in acoustics, in perspective, and in quality can be obtained by microphone placing and mixing. In order to simplify the 'positioning' of artists, a non-absorbent canvas carpet, marked out in numbered spaces, is used, and on this carpet there are red lines indicating the axis of the microphone, and also the approximate limits within which artists must work. At rehearsals, therefore, artists may be given fixed positions.

Essentially, the system consists of using different microphones in such a way that the listener is helped to visualise the action as it would appear upon the stage. Changes of scene are denoted by altering the acoustical 'colour'; dramatic effect can be heightened by changing over from one arrangement of microphone to another. The standard lay-out makes use of five microphones: one for the orchestra, three at varying heights and distances for the artists, and the 'atmosphere' microphone previously referred to. The three microphones for the artists are not used simultaneously, but any one of them can be selected to give the required effect. The 'atmosphere' microphone helps, when required, to give a strikingly realistic impression that the performance is taking place in a hall having acoustics quite different from those of St. George's Hall.

Recordings have been made of important productions so as to form a historical record of the progress that has been made.

Japanese Broadcast

Broadcasts in English may be heard in the evening (from about 8 p. m.) from Tokyo on 9,535 Kc/s (31.46m) and 11,800 Kc/s (25.42m). Programmes include news in English, talks in English and Japanese music.

Even seals figure as radio-stars—a scene at the London Zoo.

MULTI-MICROPHONE TECHNIQUE

'MULTI-MICROPHONE' TECHNIQUE.—A scene in the BBC's converted theatre in St George's Hall, London, during the recent broadcast of German's "Merrie England" showing the application of the 'multi-microphone' method of production. The three microphones in view were used by the vocalists; a fourth microphone was placed behind the screens for the use of the narrator; and a fifth was suspended above the orchestra. An 'atmosphere' microphone was also in use.

SOUTH AFRICA'S "B. B. C."

Springs First Class Surprise

CAPETOWN.—South Africa's "B. B. C." sprang a first-class sensation on the world.

It had been suggested that the Dominion's Coronation broadcasts to the Empire were faked. In mail weak officials admitted that they were—and declared that the "fakes" were transmitted by order of the head office in Johannesburg.

The broadcasts, which deceived the whole of the Empire as well as listeners in the United States, were the Coronation Day talks by a "Natal sugar-planter" and a Rand gold-miner, and the relay on May 30 of "lions roaring in Kruger National Park."

"MINER" WAS WRITER

It now appears that the roars were recorded by Samson, the tame pet lion of the Pretoria Zoo. The record was sent to Kruger Park and, in the absence of lions willing to broadcast, was put over the air.

That, however, is not all. For in the "Empire's Homage" programme of Coronation night, South Africa's part included messages to the King by "an Afrikaans-speaking Rand miner," and a "Natal sugar planter speaking from the slopes of the Drakensberg Mountains."

This "Rand miner" was in the Capetown studio, and is a well-known sporting writer and amateur broadcaster who has never been near a Rand mine.

The "sugar planter" is another well-known local man.

Neither was within a thousand miles of the place from which, according to the announcement, he was supposed to be speaking.

In response to protests about the "hoodwinking" and "hoaxing" of overseas listeners, the corporation issued a statement disclaiming any intention of fooling the public, and explaining that engineers vainly endeavoured to pick up noises from wild animals in Kruger Park.

S O S FOR RECORDS

After the failure, and in response to an S O S from headquarters, the records of the tame lion were rushed to the park from Pretoria.

On the question of the Coronation broadcast the corporation says: "The two men chosen spoke purely as representatives of South Africa's two main industries and races."

ANIMALS "JIBBED"

The record had been prepared in case the expedition to the Kruger National Park—the great game preserve of 8,000 square miles—failed to pick up the noises of the animals directly through the microphone.

The expedition is stated to have spent three days in the park but could not get a record.

PEASANTS' WELFARE

(Continued from Page 6.)

between every class or section and every other class or section of the people.

Wanted Equitable Distribution

How so? Because, obviously, food and clothing are the prime necessities of life, and the indispensable basis of all the highest flights and deepest divings of civilisation and when the other departments of the national life become automatically inter-dependent and thoroughly balanced with the producers and the production of these necessesaries, in consequence of an equitable division of the produce, then they will all actively help these, in order that they may themselves be helped in the same proportion. At present, they—the revenue-and-rent collectors, as well as other sorts of middlemen—take no care and no trouble thus to help the peasants to produce necessaries more and better and more comfortably, but simply take the fruit of their labours

Indian Ideals

This article has already become too long. But the subject is of exceeding importance and deserves the thoughtful and earnest consideration of all, especially of the Congress leaders, who may, as the vast majority of Indians wish they should, shoulder the burden of and give a fair trial to the Ministers before long. I intend to write more on it, again. Here I will conclude with two small Sanskrit quotations illustrating the ancient Indian principles of government, in contrast with those of the new Act and the J. P. C. Report.

Praja-Shatena vidvishtam santyajed adhikarinam. (Shukra-niti).

Abhiloptarah ev-aite, na-ite bhutasya bhavakah. (Mbh).

"The official against whom a hundred citizens join in a complaint, shall be dismissed by the King forthwith", and not protected and encouraged to persist in his viciousness. "The bhupa-s, zamindar-s, the land-and-cultivator-protecting officials, who simply draw maintenance and enjoy themselves and do nothing to actively help the people to prosper in their industries, are thieves".

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Genuine— the Brandy that never varies.

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Send your date and time of birth or the time of writing the letter and approximate age. You will be furnished with particulars regarding family, profession, health, income, expenses, unexpected fortunes and misfortunes, and all important events. One year reading monthly details Rs. 3, 5 years reading monthly details Rs. 12-8. One year weekly readings especially for merchants and professionists Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 questions regarding futurity Re. 1 V. P. Charges Re. 0-5-0

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Tirutani, S. India.

Itch Germs Killed in 7 Minutes

Your skin has nearly 50 million tiny seams and pores where germs hide and cause terrible Itching, Cracking, Eczema, Peeling, Burning, Acne, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Blackheads, Pimples, Foot Itch and other blemishes. Ordinary treatments give only temporary relief because they do not kill the germ cause. The new discovery, Nixoderm kills the germs in 7 minutes and is guaranteed to give you a soft, clear, attractive, smooth skin in one week, or money back. Get guaranteed Nixoderm from your chemist today and remove the real cause of skin trouble.

Our Egyptian Letter

Premier Nahas Pasha Visits British High Commissioner

Possible Return Of Egyptian Troops To Soudan Discussed

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

Premier Nahas Pasha paid a visit to Sir Miles Lampson, the British High Commissioner in Egypt, and was closeted with him for full hour and a half.

On coming out after the interview, Premier Nahas Pasha was interviewed by a representative of the Cairo daily, "Al Ahram." He asked the Premier what he had been discussing with the British High Commissioner for such a long time.

Premier Nahas Pasha replied that they had not seen each other for a long time and hence he took this opportunity of discussing matters with Sir Miles after his return from the continent. The Premier added that they dwelt on many and varied subjects but all pertaining in one way or the other to the new Anglo-Egyptian Treaty that was signed recently and some important matters connected with it.

SOUDAN PROBLEM.

The representative then asked Premier Nahas Pasha whether the discussion included the Soudan problem also and whether the question of the return of the Egyptian Army to Soudan was raised. It may be mentioned here in passing that the Egyptian Army in the Soudan was evacuated in November 1924 following some incident.

Premier Nahas Pasha replied that that was one of the first and foremost questions discussed at length and he assured the pressman that the views of Sir Miles and himself on this particular problem of Soudan were almost identical and he was certain that the rights and privileges of Egypt will be fully safeguarded. Though he could not, at the moment, divulge the exact details of what action is being contemplated and taken in the matter, he revealed that the ultimate outcome would be in the best interests of the country. He could not say anything more for the present for public information as he had to place the whole matter before his Cabinet and discuss the points in their full bearing. Before that, nothing is possible to be given to the Press.

The pressman then asked: "Your Excellency, do you intend to be present at Geneva during the next Session of the League of Nations Assembly which meets in September?"

MECCA AND GENEVA

The Premier answered that, perhaps, he would be proceeding to Geneva in August since he has decided to be present at the September Session which will be the first meeting after the entry of Egypt. God willing, I hope there won't be any obstacles placed in my way of attending the Session.

The Premier next stated, in replying to a further question, that he wished to attend the Haj ceremony this year. "It is my great hope that God will enable me to perform Haj this year. I wish to see Medina also. I have a great mind to see King Ibn Saud also at the same time," he concluded.

MAHMOOD PASHA FOR EUROPE

H. R. H. Prince Mahmood Ali Pasha, Head of the Egyptian Council of Regency, who has been ailing for some time past, will be proceeding to Europe on June 25th for recuperating his health.

It is understood that His Royal Highness will be received by his brother, Khedavi Abbas, at the first port of his landing on the Continent.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 9 POINTS DOWN

Bullion And Wheat Firm But Base Metals Quiet

BOMBAY, June 30

On Wednesday cross rates ruled steady. French Franc was unquoted.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY

New York cotton opened steady and thereafter ruled easy.

BULLION FIRM

London gold and silver ruled firm.

FURTHER ADVANCE IN WHEAT

Wheat advanced further on account of drought and damage reports.

SECURITIES NEGLECTED

The London Stock Exchange was generally dull in the absence of any special feature. Giltedged securities were somewhat neglected.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1937

New York, June 30

Previous closing	12.20
To-day's opening	12.22
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	12.11
Difference	—.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1937

Liverpool, June 30

Previous closing	6.82
To-day's opening	6.54
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	6.92
Difference	unchanged

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 218
New April May	Rs. 229

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 30

Cotton was quiet and narrow with traders adopting waiting attitude pending developments abroad, while the uncertainty over the French financial situation further restricted activity.

Trading in October commenced at 12.22 i.e. 2 points higher than previous closing prices advanced on higher Liverpool and some local buying but subsequently prices reacted partially on scattered liquidation with October declining to 12.21 but the undertone kept steady.

New York cotton finally closed at 12.11 with a decline of 9 points for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 30

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (12.03/12.02) 12.08/12.07
October (12.13/12.12) 12.22/12.22
December (12.11/12.10) 12.19/12.17

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 30

American July (6.73) 6.76
American October (6.79) 6.82
Egyptian July (9.48) 9.50
Egyptian August (—) 9.50

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, June 30

Broach cotton for New April May delivery moved between Rs. 231-4 and Rs. 229-8 at night. The closing rate at 9-30 p.m. was Rs. 229-8.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 30

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-6 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7) 1-7

JUTE

New Crop June July (£20 3/8 sellers) £20 3/8 buyers
Dunlop June (£23 1/2) £23 1/2 sellers
Lightning June (£21 3/4 sellers) £21 3/4 sellers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay May June (£14 3/8 sellers) £14 3/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta May June (£14 5/8 sellers) £14 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata May June (£13 sellers) £13 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal May June (£14 5/8 sellers) £14 5/8 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (9 7/16 buyers) 9 1/2 buyers
Forward July September (9 9/16 paid and buyers) 9 11/16 paid and sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 30

Liverpool wheat opened easy with July at 111 and October 111. The market was moderately active on higher outside cables which brought in fairly good buying while unfavourable crop reports both in Canada and United States gave further impetus to the market.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 30

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 1.20 3/4. Prices advanced on continued drought reports from Canada and crop loss in United States with July rising further to 1.23 1/4.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 30

Previous closing	4.93 3/16
To-day's opening	4.93 3/8
To-day's closing	4.93 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, June 30

Previous closing	4.93.12
To-day's opening	4.93.15
To-day's closing	4.93.87

FRANC RATE

London, June 30

Previous closing	110.53
To-day's opening	closed
To-day's closing	closed

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 30

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.93.15 and then eased to 4.93.07 on lack of support but subsequently improved to 4.93.28 on official buying. Franc was unquoted.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.93.87.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (8.344) no dealing
New York on Bombay (37.29) 37.25
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 7/8) 0.92 7/8
London on Milan (93.74) 93.80
London on Shanghai (1-2 7/16) 1-2 7/16.
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (11/16 to 11/16 per cent) 11/16 to 11/16 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£253 1/4 buyers £253 3/4 sellers and quiet) £252 1/2 buyers £253 sellers. Quiet

Lead (£23 3/16 buyers £23 1/4 sellers and easy) £23 3/8 buyers £23 1/2 sellers. Steady

Electrolytic Copper (£61 to £63) £61 to £63

Glasgow Iron (87) £87

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, June 30

The following cable information was received from London to-night:

"India bought. Offerings small. Buyers satisfied. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, June 30

Spot	20d.	20 1/16d.
Forward	20d.	20 1/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 30

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-9) £7-2-9

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 30

10 p.m.

Silver ready	51	15	0
Silver 1st settlement Ashad	52	1	0
Silver 2nd settlement Shravan	52	3	0
Gold ready	34	11	3
Gold 1st settlement Ashad	34	10	9
Gold 2nd settlement Shravan	34	8	3
Sovereigns	22	1	0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, June 30

Liverpool wheat July closed at 112 as against the previous closing at 113 1/8

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 30

Wheat September	5	11	3
Wheat January	5	15	0
Wheat May	5	11	3
Linseed September	8	3	9
Linseed May	8	4	3

The tone was steady.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Delivery Sept. 1937

Bombay, June 30

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	8	4	3
Rates at 12-0 noon	8	3	9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	8	3	9
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	8	3	9

3½ P. C. GOVT PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, June 30

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted at Rs. 94-9 at 2 p. m. The closing quotation at 5 p.m. was Rs. 94-10.

Fluctuations during the sessions were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Opening	94	9	0
Highest	94	10	0
Lowest	94	9	0
Closing	94	10	0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, June 30

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £89 3/4 as against the previous closing at the same rate.

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 30

2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Loan (£98 1/2) £98 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian Loan (£89 1/2) £89 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (1950-55) (£111 1/2) £111 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£113 1/2) £113 1/2

4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111) £112

3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£101 1/2) £101 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£105 5/8) £105 5/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 5/8) £74 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£99 7/8) £99 3/4

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

5 per cent Funding Loan (£109 1/2) £109 1/2

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£99 7/8) £99 3/4

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£108 1/8) £108 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 30

2-30 p.m.

Markets generally were featureless. Home industrials were dull. Internationals were undecided. Oils and Rubbers were easier.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (132-6) 131-3
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (70-10 1/2) 69-4 1/2
Hydro Electric (£8) £8
Musical Industries (20-3) 19-7 1/2
Princhin Johnson (42-9) 42-9
Imperial Chemical (36-9) 36-9
Woolsworth Ordinary (74-0) 73-6
Realisation 1930 (£97 1/4) £97 1/4
Dunlop Rubber (33-4 1/2) 33-4 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (40-0) 40-0
Ford Motor 26-9) 26-9
Cables and Wireless (£6 1/2) £6 1/4
British American Tobacco (123-9) 123-9
Carreas A (£8 1/2) £8 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (151-10 1/2) 151-10 1/2
P and O S N Company Deferred (31-6) 31-6
Distillers (113-0) 112-3
Bredfords Dyers (£7 3/4) £7 3/4
British Celanese (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (47-0) 47-0
Courtaulds Ordinary (51-10 1/2) 51-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-4 1/2) 9-4 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (28-1 1/2) 27-10 1/2
Inter Nickels (57-3) 57-3
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (66-3) 66-3
Tata Steel Preference (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (10-0) 19-4 1/2
Donaro Tea (46-3) 46-3
Empire of India (30-9) 30-9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (39-7 1/2) 38-9
Gula Kelampong (41-3) 41-3
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (38-0) 38-0

JUTES SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (el-10 1/2) 52-6
Burma Corporation (17-4 1/2) 17-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£18 3/4) £18 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (63-0) 58-9
Rand Mines (£7 1/4) £6 7/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£12 1/4) £12 1/4
Associated Portland Cements (91-3) 90-0
Trinidad Leaseholds (131-3) 131-3
Sub Nigel (£9 1/2) £9 1/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (31-3) 31-3
Union Corporation (£7 7/8) £7 5/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (£48 1/8) £47 1/2
Anglo Iranian (121-3) 121-3
Burma Oil (118-9) 118-9
Musical Eagle (18-1 1/2) 18-1 1/2
Shell Transport (108-1 1/2) 108-9
Royal Dutch (£46 1/2) £46 3/4

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£62 1/2) £62 1/2
L and S Ordinary (£33 1/2) £33 1/2
L N E R Defd (£5) £5
Southern Rails 5 per cent (£22 1/2) £22
London Paris 5 per cent (£126) £125 3/4
London Transport 'C' Stock (£79 3/4) £78 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 30

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 48 1/2) dol 48 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 50 3/8) dol 51 5/8
U S Steel Common (dol 95 1/4) dol 97 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 128 1/8) unquoted

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE FEATURELESS

Commodities Quiet

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 30

On the Stock Exchange principal commodities were extremely quiet pending further developments in France.

The market was practically featureless throughout.

Wall Street was firm and then quieter.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Indian Irons Steady

CALCUTTA, June 30

Jutes steadied up slightly due to a bit improved. Hessian and Jute markets and consequently speculative stocks exhibited better prices. Others remained more or less unchanged. Coals disclosed no special importance. Teas were unchanged. In miscellaneous almost all speculative leaders displayed easier tendencies on selling pressure, and closing however was a bit steadier Others showed not much interest. Government securities were easier. Following were the closing quotations.

Governmet securities: Three and half per cent G P 94/9; five and half per cent loan 1938/40 104/5 small lot.

Bank: Reserve Bank 125/8

Railways: Ahmadpur Katwa 93; Kalighat Falta 93

Cottons: New Victoria ordy 1/1; Muir Mills pref 64

Coals: Bengal 300 small lot; Bengal Giridih 2/2; Burrakur 14/14 small lot; Churulia 2/2

Jutes: Agarpara 18; Bharat 29/14; Ganges 549; Howrah 5; Kamarhatty 510; National 21/10; Presidency 4/3; Reliance 62/12; Standard 281/8 small lot.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 11/7; Consolidated 6/7; Indian Copper 3/3; Rhodesia Copper 2/12; Arthur Butler ordy 14; Burma and Co ordy 286/8; Indian Steel and Wire Products ordy 784; Indian Iron 43/8; do right 43 odd lot; Marshalls 1/13; Steel Corpn ordy 8/12; do pref 92 small lot; Indian Cables 13; Gungaram Tea 319 ex div; Jutlibari 14/8.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 29.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names	Latest Prices.
London Nigerian Tin Co. Ltd. XD	£0 9 4½
Guest, Keen and Nettleford Ld.	1 15 9
Turner and Newall	4 13 9
Associated Elec. Industries	2 7 3
Attock Oil	1 8 3
Associated Portland Cement	4 11 3
Automatic Telephone and Elec. Ord.	2 4 3
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber	0 5 3
Beira Railways	1 8 9
United Br. Oilfields of Trinidad	0 14 3
Marconi International Marine	1 15 0
Western Union Telegraph	dol 45.25
General Electric Ordinary	3 19 5
Fairey Aviation Co. Ltd.	0 19 3
Perak Hydro Elec. Ordinary	1 7 0
International Rly. of C. America	dol 6.50
Malayalam Plantations	1 18 9
British Burma Petroleum	0 7 6
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	2 6 0
British South Africa (Chartered)	1 14 6
Pahang Consoliated Ord.	1 5 6
Indian Copper Corpn. Ord.	0 4 10½
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	dol 24.25
American Radiator	dol 20.00
Timken Roller Bearing Co.	dol 56.00
American Can Company	dol 94.00
General Foods Corporation	dol 37.75
Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd.	0 11 10½
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ld.	0 5 3
Bisichi Tin Co. (Nigerian) Ld.	0 10 3
Mawchi Mines Ltd.	2 17 6
Messina (Transvaal) Co. Ld.	1 2 9
Capital Securities Trust units	0 11 1½
Trust of Bank & Insurance shares	1 1 3
Trust of Bank Share units	1 0 0
Trust of Insurance Share units	1 2 9
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 11 5

PREACHER-IN-CHARGE OF GAUDIYA MISSION

Presented To Their Majesties

LONDON: (By Air Mail).

Mr. A. B. Goswami (alias A. C. Banerji) the Preacher-in-charge of the Gaudiya Mission in the West, and Vice-President of the Governing Body of the Gaudiya Mission, who has become well-known in London in connection with his preaching activities, was commanded, on 22nd June, by Lord Chamberlain, Earl of Cromer, to the Buckingham Palace where he was presented by the Marquess of Zetland before Their Majesties, who were pleased to give him audience regarding the activities of the Gaudiya Mission

Their Majesties were pleased to give audience also to Mr. A. B. Goswami and said a few words about the great personality of the late founder President His Divine Grace Paramhamsa Shrimad Bhakti Siddhanta Saraswati Goswami Prabhubad.

Queen Mary, who was in the Buckingham Palace at the time, also was pleased to grant an audience to Mr. A. B. Goswami who has impressed the Queen Mother with the noble message of the Gaudiya Mission.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 25th day of June 1937.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	22,45,73,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	183,50,02,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only.	2,45,47,000
Total Notes issued	208,41,22,000
Total Liabilities	208,41,22,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 59.844 per cent.

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,59,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	80,30,70,000
Total of A	124,72,27,000
B. Rupee Coin	56,31,72,000
Govt. of India Rupee Securities	27,37,23,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other Commercial Paper	Nil
Total Assets	208,41,22,000

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 25th June 1937.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government x	12,61,92,000
(b) Banks	29,62,06,000
(c) Others	54,30,000
Bills Payable	9,86,500
Other Liabilities	48,68,000
Rupees	53,36,84,000

x Includes £72,900 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	22,44,43,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	1,30,000
Rupee Coin	4,71,000
Subsidiary Coin	2,72,000
Bills Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	2,31,000
(b) External	Nil
(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	Nil
Balances held abroad*	22,82,16,000
Loans and Advances to the Government	Nil
Other Loans and Advances	1,90,000
Investments	7,36,31,000
Other Assets	61,00,000
Rupees	53,36,84,000

*Includes Cash and Short Term Securities.

Tenders For Sterling

On Wednesday, the 30th June 1937, tenders to the amount of £20,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and accepted in full.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 7th July 1937 on the same conditions as previously announced.

Hesitant Feeling In Calcutta Shares

Calcutta, June 25.

Messrs. Bhagwanlal Nanavati and Co. have issued the following report:—

JUTE.

The hesitant attitude that was noticeable during the last three weeks continued during the major portion of the week under review and business was perforce restricted. In the absence of any stimulating factors, markets continued stagnant but towards the close of the period the sentiment of the market has been definitely a little better. A revival of inquiry on investment account was in evidence as selected stocks have been asked for. The disturbing political news in Spain coupled with the New Profit Tax substituting the National defence contribution and talks about stabilization of Gold price has brought about a rather healthier tone on the foreign markets. The Jute markets were on balance steadier. The price of hessians showed slight improvement and of Raw Jute registered an advance of Rupees three during the week. Nine Porters hovered round Rs. 8/3, and Raw Jute Rs. 38/10. The speculative counter Howrah moved up and the price touched Rs. 52/4, the close being in the region of Rs. 51/14. Other investment stocks displayed a hardening tendency and business was effected at a jump of Rupees ten to fifteen in leading counters. Kamarhatty were ruling 518, Kanknarrah 412, Anglo-India 355, India 355, India improved to 305, Gourepore 565, Bally 168, Baranagore 131, Lansdowne 169, Standard 278, Dalhousie 315, Delta 368, Caledonian 372, Belvedere 353, New Central 310, Cheviot 178, Orient 162, Auckland 178. In small priced shares National were in request at 22/2, Clive at 25/4, Hukumchand at 9/14, Presidency at 4/2, Reliance at 64.

COAL.

Only a limited business at about quotation prices was put through. There was hardly any changed in prices in leading stocks such as Burrakur, Equitable. Bengal Coal. South Karanpura were steady at Rs. 7, New Manbhoom were as low as Rs. 37 East Indian Coal hardened at Rs. 18, Amalgamated moved in the region of 24/2, Pench Valley 35/8, Raneeganj 33/4, Ex-Div., Talcher 2, Katras Jherriah 20/8, North Damuda Rs. 4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A decidedly better feeling in engineering group prevailed. Indian Iron and Steel receding to Rs. 39/8 recovered to Rs. 42/14 at the close. Indian Standard Wagon changed at Rs. 59, Preference at Rs. 128, Burn and Co., ord were marked at Rs. 280, Steel Corporation of Bengal receding to Rs. 8, firmed up to Rs. 8/6, Preference were taken at Rs. 90/8, Indian Steel and Wire Products remained unchanged at Rs. 775 ordinary, 560 deferred. National Iron and Steel were quoted at Rs. 2, dics. Hukumchand Steel hardened, up to 10/4. In base metal and mining shares some improvement was noticeable on better advices from London markets. Consolidated Tin receding to Rs. 5/8 firmed up to Rs. 6/2, Rhodesian Copper advanced to 8/12, Indian Copper 3/3/6, Burma Corporation moved up in sympathy to 11/5.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, June 30

Scindia ss Jalayamma of 3080 reg tons, Captain P L Matches arrived from Moulmein via Rangoon, Colombo, Cochin and Calicut with rice and timber cargo.

P and O ss Jeypore of 3209 reg tons, Captain C B Beck arrived from Nagoya, via Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo with general cargo.

N Y Kaisha ss Anyo Maru of 5741 reg tons, Captain H Taguchi arrived from Yokohama via Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Sakito, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

L Edwards ss Trautenfels of 3824 reg tons, Captain H Stiner arrived from Antwerp, via Malta, Portsaid, Suez and Port Sudan with passengers and general cargo.

Volkart Bros ss Silverbeech of 3096 reg tons, Captain E Palmer arrived from Cheribon via Samarang, Batavia, Singapore, Balawan and Colombo with general cargo.

DEPARTURES

O S Kaisha ss India Maru of 4254 reg tons, Captain O Mayeda sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

M B Kaisha ss Meigen Maru of 4383 reg tons, Captain M Ohara sailed for Karachi, Bedi Bunder, Okha and Marmagoa in ballast.

L Triestino ss Gloria Stella of 2941 reg tons, Captain G Incagliote sailed for Trieste via Marmagoa with local and same bottom cargo.

L Triestino ss Dandolo of 2949 reg tons, Captain F Olivari sailed for Basra via Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 30-6-37.

S S Cathay (M M) for Australian Ports via Colombo

S S Jeypore (M M) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi

S S Goalpara (M M) for Rangoon, Chittagong, Akyab, Bassein, Moulmein, Mauritius via Colombo and Malabar Coast Ports.

S S Anyo Maru (N Y K) for China, Japan Ports via Karachi, Colombo and Singapore.

Vessels In Docks

Bombay, June 30

ALEXANDRA DOCK

5 C/Barcelona 3524 Karachi 2-7 K Nixon
6 City of Kobe 2743 Karachi 2-7 J Finlay
7 Elysia 4211 Karachi 2-7 Anchor Line
8 Jeypore 3209 Busra 3-7 M M
10 Konya 4646 Durban 7-7 M M
11 Calcutta Maru 3214 Kundla 2-7 N Y Kaisha
12 Mirzapore 4135 Japan 6-7 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Dandolo 2949 Karachi 30-6 L Triestino
3 Bankura 1896 P Gulf 30-6 M M
4 Varsova 1353 Busrah 1-7 M M
7 Gamaria 3232 Karachi 30-6 M M
9 Pasha 3196 Rangoon 4-7 T Morrison
12/13 Chyebassa 4022 Calcutta 3-7 M M
14 Janaki 530 Malabar Coast 30-6 Malabar Steamship

PRINCES DOCK

B Jalamohan 3146 Calcutta 1-7 Scindia S N
D/E Surada 3382 N F N F M M
L Irrawadi 634 Bedi Bunder 1-7 B S N
N/O Jalayamuna 3080 N F N F Scindia S N
K Vasna 2026 N F N F M M

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Rajputana 8-7-37 P and O
Cathay 1-7-37 P and O
Narkunda 15-7-37 P and O
Nowshera 6-7-37 M M
Ranpura 22-7-37 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Venice 3-7-37 K Nixon
Clan Ross 30-6-37 James Finlay
Clan Skene 13-7-37 James Finlay

FROM NEW YORK

City of Khios 8-7-37 F F Campbell
Fairfield City 1-7-37 M M
Sawokia 8-7-37 L Edwards
Pres Hayes 8-7-37 F F Campbell

FROM SYDNEY

Chitral 3-7-37 P and O

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Jeypore 30-6-37 P and O
Italy Maru 18-7-37 N Y Kaisha
Calcutta Maru 25-6-37 N Y
Tango Maru 30-6-37 N Y K
Bangalore 4-7-37 M M
Toyama Maru 22-7-37 N Y K
Conte Rosso 8-7-37 L Triestino
Naldera 7-7 37 P and O

FROM OSLO

Tijuca 1-7-37 Lionel Edward

FROM HAMBURG

Saleier 9-7-37 L Edward

FROM HULL

City of Leicester 16-7-37 James Finlay

FROM BASRA

Barpeta 1-7-37 M M
Vita 3-7-37 M M
Bandra 8-7-37 M M

FROM RANGOON

Goalpara 2-7-37 M M
Takada 7-7-37 M M

FROM DURBAN

Tairea 10-7-37 M M

FROM KARACHI

Warfield 2-7-37 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Barala 2-7-37 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Chitral 3-7-37 P and O
Naldera 10-7-37 S S N
Maloja 17-7-37 P and O
Carthage 24-7-36 P and O
Warfield 7-7-37 M M
Bangalore 6-7-37 M M

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Cantenbury 7-7-37 K N
Elysia 14-7-37 Anchor Line
Britannia 30-7-37 Anchor Line

FOR SYDNEY

Cathay 1-7-37 P and O

FOR NEW YORK

Silverbeech 2-7-37 Volkart Bros.
Pres Hayes 9-7-37 F F Campbell
Pres Monroe 23-7-37 F F Campbell

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

India Maru 9-7-37 O S Kaisha
Anyo Maru 16-7-37 N Y Kaisha
India Maru 9-7-37 O S K
Anyo Maru 16-7-37 N Y K
Rajputana 8-7-37 P and O
Mirzapore 6-7-37 P and O

FOR BASRA

Jeypore 3-7-37 M M
Barala 7-7-37 M M
Vita 8-7-37 M M
Varsova 1-7-37 M M

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 8-7-37 Lloyd Triestino

FOR RANGOON

Pasha 4-7-37 Turner Morrison

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 7-7-37 M M
Tairea 21-7-37 M M

FOR KARACHI

Calcutta Maru 25-6-37 N Y Kaisha
Anyo Maru 3-7-37 N Y Kaisha
Trautenfels 3-7-37 L Edward
City of Kobe 2-7-37 James Finlay

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Pres Garfield (boats American cotton) 29-6-37.
S S Pasha 29-6-37
S S Jalamohan 29-6-37
S S Parvati 29-6-37
S S Dandolo 30-6-37

EXPORTS

S S Elysia for Liverpool: 2 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Manchester: 125 bales cotton waste T Laxmidas; 56 bales cotton twist waste G M Vyas

For Marseilles: 70 cases gum E Vallimahomed.

S S Cathay for Melbourne: 20 bales cotton twist waste S Textile Products (Agents); 24 bales cotton twist waste M Chandulal

For Sydney: 25 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

From Christchurch: 12 bales cotton twist Barat Bros

S S India Maru for Kobe: 200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha

S S Silverbeech for New York: 67 bags flea seed A Virji; 140 bags medical drugs A Virji; 20 bales cotton bed spreads Cox and Kings (Agents); 56 bs cotton rugs C Nanalal; 414 bags black pepper R S Tata

For Norfolk: 616 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas

For Beyrouth: 27 bales cotton grey yarn A U K E Ejel

S S City of Barcelona for Antwerp: 110 bales cotton raw B Cursondas; 28 bales cotton waste G M Vyas; 55 bales cotton raw B Mawji

For Ghent: 66 bales cotton raw B Cursondas.

For Liverpool: 254 bags lentils H Bhagwandas

For Dunkirk: 55 bales cotton fly S Textile Products (India); 30 bales cotton fly V A Save

S S Calcutta Maru for Kobe: 100 bales cotton raw A Khimji; 300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton raw B Gangadhar.

For Moji: 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha

S S Trautenfels for Hamburg: 92 bs cotton fly N D Kaikini; 2000 pockets myrabollams P Mathradas

For Antwerp: 3200 pockets myrabollams K Tricamji; 4000 pockets myrabollams P Mathradas; 3600 bags bone meal S Alibhoy

For Rotterdam: 1333 bags groundnut seeds M Bhuta

For Gothenburg: 55 bales cotton waste G M Vyas: 117 bales cotton fly Barot Bros.

IMPORTS

S S New Orleans Agents L Edwards from New York: 40 loose rubber pneumatic tyres; 112 cases auto parts; 174 kits enamel; 102 bundles harmless medicines; 242bundles motor truck chassis; 180 cases wheels; 196 bales fertiliser; 48 bundles band iron; 65 drums petroleum grease; 24 cases auto brake fluid; 179 cases paint; 21 carton ketchup ingl; 45 cases tools; 56 cases medical solutions; 50 drums lubg oil; 27 boxes radios and accessories; 23 cases varnish; 46 boxes lacquer; 50 cartons paper; 87 cases dry storage batteries; 30 bundles dry batteries; 675 rolls roofing paper; 19 boxes printing machinery; 114 bundles galvd wire rods; 22 cases cotton twine; 37 cases files; 20 cases mistel saruples; 49 cases typewriters; 32 cases flash light cells; 68 cases elect refrigerators; 84 boxes refrigerator machinery; 82 cases cotton fents; 89 cartons empty battery boxes; 21 bundles hurricane lanterns; 250 drums asphalton; 145 drums dyestuffs.

From Philadelphia: 2925 drums lubg. oil; 66 bales liquifiers; 95 drums transformer oil;

S S Jalamohan Agents Scindia Steam Navigation from Rangoon: 21772 bags rice; 138 pieces wood sleepers; 20 pieces wood bottom boards; 495 bags cottonseed; 140 bags chola

S S Gamaria Agents M Mackenzie from Rangoon: 557 bags rice; 638 pieces teak heapers; 1527 pieces teak boards; 4770 pieces teak scantlings; 1003 pieces teak squares; 95 pieces teak planks; 1276 pieces gurgan wagon boards; 491 pieces eng wood scantling; 218 bars pig lead; 100 bales cotton; 500 bags cotton seeds.

S S Varsova Agents M Mackenzie from Rangoon: 4391 bags rice; 126 bags white beans; 663 cases pig lead; 495 pieces teak scantlings; 89 bundles boards.

S S Varsova Agents M Mackenzie from Busra: 2901 baskets wet dates; 48 bags sheep skins; 138 bales wool; 15 bgs beans; 1 bundle gold coin

From Bahrein: 1 bundle silver coins; 1 tin pearl and gold coins; 1 tin pearls; 1 tin gold; 1 tin gold sovereigns;

From Karachi: 4022 bags wheat; 58 bags gram; 260 bags rawa; 841 bales cotton; 20 bags rice; 185 bales gram chuni; 33 jottas kishmish; 51 bags jira white.

S S City of Hankow Agents F F Campbell from New York: 650 drums lubg oil; 100 drums paraffin scald; 22 cases typewriters.

From Alexandria: 500 bales cotton

From Port Sudan: 1619 bales cotton

From Suez: 651 drums asphalt.

From Philadelphia: 434 drums lubg oil; 45 boxes medicines; 81 cases soup; 129 cases auto parts; 24 cases typewriters; 265 bundles flit; 62 cases paper, 33 cases delco batteries; 48 cases tools; 87 bales cotton fents; 27 cases auto truck parts; 128 packages motor cars; 32 bags starch; 88 bundles automobils springs; 64 cases face cream; 50 pieces auto wheels; 30 cases mistal; 35 cases nujol; 44 cases advertising material; 23 cts compounded rubber; 43 drums dyestuff; 45 cases medical solutions; 20 buckets paint reducer; 234 loose auto springs; 25 loose rubber pneumatic tyres; 97 kets enamel; 43 cases flash light cells; 38 packages motor trucks;

S S Kaiser-i-Hind Agents M Mackenzie from London. 57 cases preserves; 28 cases periodicals; 11 boxes gold coins; 1 box gold bars; 143 bars silver.

From Marseilles: 27 cases champagne; 18 cases cheese.

From Aden: 547 bags [illegible]; 16 bales skins.

Effect Of Franc Imbroglio On U. S. A. Markets

COTTON BELIEVES SERIOUS, WALL-STREET ACCEPTS CALMLY AND CHICAGO IGNORES.

Local Realising In New York Cotton Market

BOMBAY, June 30.

A distinctly diversified reception was accorded by the principal American markets to the Franc imbroglio, the cotton market taking it somewhat seriously Wall-Street accepting it calmly and Chicago ignoring it entirely.

Latest cables state that the French Government wish to take power to devalue the franc if necessary.

Bombay, June 30.

It is reported that President Roosevelt will actively support the efforts of Mr. Wallace and farm leaders for the passage of the farm bill. The first step will probably be a presidential letter to congressional committee relating the President's endorsement of the over-normal granary and urging its enactment at this session of the Congress.

The Wall Street market was not affected on account of the French situation and closed steady but according to the Secretary of Labour the Government's efforts to mediate in the steel strike have collapsed.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened barely steady in moderately active trading. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and renewed July liquidation against 91 notices which were stopped by New Orleans interests, but later rallied on rains in portions of the Cotton Belt where they were unwanted. Strength of wheat New Orleans buying and covering with contracts comparatively scarce. Thereafter the market reacted partially on local realising. Finally liquidation appeared but the tone of the market was steady.

At the opening October was quoted 12.12 which was a decline of 12 points as compared with the last close and the opening level was the lowest for the day. Later on prices improved 20 points and October was quoted 12.32 which was the highest level reached at noon. In the afternoon the market was quiet and prices declined on local realising and liquidation. The market closed at a net decline of 4 to 6 points. Spot Cotton prices closed 4 points down at 12.66c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 4 points to unchanged. Spot Cotton prices advanced 10 points at 12.57c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened easy at a decline of 5 points with October 6.82. The temporary closing of the Paris bourse and suspension of dealings in French Franc induced London and continental selling. The offtake was limited. Prices at first declined on Bombay selling but later rallied partially on trade calling and straddle buying. The market closed 5 to 6 points down. Middling American Spot Cotton prices were reduced 6 points at 6.91d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian Cotton futures market was easy and Sakels futures declined 8 points with Spot Cotton prices declined 21 points at 9.83d. Uppers futures were 5 to 7 points down with 3 points lower at 9.54d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was easy on increased selling. Sakels futures declined 17 to 23 points and Ashmouni contracts lost 40 to 12 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest (12.50 p.m.)	12.32+08
N. Y. October Lowest (10 a.m.)	12.12—12
Liverpool October Highest	6.85—02
Liverpool October Lowest	6.78—09

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends Liverpool.—Selling on French financial developments offset by steadiness of American markets which is due to improved prospects for Farm Legislation in this Session of Congress. Crop accounts continue excellent.

New York.—Market eased early on French crisis, Rallied on rains in Eastern belt and strength of grains. Ninety one notices stopped by trade.

New York.—Notices issued for about 9,100 bales causing July liquidation. Rains in the Eastern belt unfavourable. Local buying. Trading narrow.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from New York:—

Market acted well on the face of French situation and issuance of notices, Market in position to go up easily on any unfavourable crop news.

Weather over U. S. Cotton Belt.

Eastern:—Partly cloudy.

Central:—Partly cloudy.

Western:—Partly cloudy.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 29.

July	12.16+04
October	12.20—04
December	12.18—06
January	12.20—05
March	12.24—04
May	12.25—35
Middling Spot	12.66—04

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, June 29.

July	12.11—04
October	12.22
December	12.26—03
Middling Spot	12.57+10
New York 11 a.m. ranges.—	
July	12.07/12.06
October	12.19/12.19
December	12.16/12.15
Noon Call —	
July	12.08
October	12.18
December	12.16

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, June 29.

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	11,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	2,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 29.

July	6.76—05
August	6.79—07
September	6.81—06
October	6.82—05
November	6.81—05
December	6.81—05
January	6.81—06
February	6.82—06
March	6.83—06
April	6.84—06
May	6.85—06
June	6.85—06
July	6.85—06
Middling Spot	6.91—96
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
July	6.77
October	6.82

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 29.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS.—	
June	9.42
July	9.52
August	9.52
September	9.62
F.G.F. Spot	9.83

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 29.

BROACH.—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	5.88
Fine Good (Good staple)	6.03
Superfine (Good staple)	6.18
OOMRA.—	
Fine (No 1 staple)	5.78
Superfine (No 1 staple)	5.93
Choice (No 1 staple)	6.08
BENGAL.—	
Good	4.73
Fully Good	4.83
Fine	4.98

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London June 29.

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£71
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£75 3/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£89 3/4
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£111 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£74 5/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£99 13/16
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£99 13/16
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£109 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£108 1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	£15 3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	£121
National Bank of India	£42 1/4
P and O Banking Corporation	£10 1/2

LONDON SEEDS.

London June 29.

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton June sellers	£13/0/0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton June/July sellers	£14/12/6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton June/July sellers	£15/7/6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton June/July sellers	£14/15/0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton June/July sellers	£14-7-6

LONDON PRODUCE.

London June 29.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels	unquoted
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels May/June sellers	43/9
Wheat South Australian parcels June sellers	45

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATE

London June 29.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 11/16 per cent to 11/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent to 1 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London June 29.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.93.12
Paris	undealing
Berlin	12.29 1/2
Madrid	nominal 87.50
Amsterdam	8.98 1/4
Brussels	29.22 3/4
Milan	93.72
Berne	21.54 1/4
Prague	141.50

LINSEED OIL

London June 29.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. June sellers	29/10 1/2
Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. Sept-Dec. sellers	29/10 1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London June 29.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribber per lb. sellers	9 5/8

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, June 29.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	9 1/4

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 30.

Following a small decline of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 232/4 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 232/8 on scattered buying. Later on there was increased selling pressure and prices declined to Rs. 230/12. Broach J/A was relatively steady on covering and was quoted at Rs. 221/12. The undertone of the market was easy.

Liverpool market opened steady at a rise of 2 points and the local market ruled steady with Broach A/M quoted at Rs. 231. The market closed at 5 p. m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach J/A	220 12 0
Broach A/M	230 12 0
Oomra July	212 8 0
Oomra D/J	210 12 0
Bengal July	184 0 0
Bengal D/J	177 0 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, June 30

	Extra	Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—						
Bengal U P		192	189	186	183	
Punjab		192	189	186	183	
Oomra No. 3	221	218	215	212		
C P No. 1	234	231	228	225		
C P No. 2	225	222	219	216		
Broach No. 2		228	225	222	219	
Punjab Ame		240	237	234	231	
Surat		286	283	280	277	
Rajpipla		282	279	276	273	
Navsari		298	295	292	289	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, June 30.

Bengal Superfine	193/95
Bengal Fine	189/91
C. P. 1	219/21
C. P. 2	214/16
Arvi	214/16
Ellichpur	212/14
Berar	209/12
Khamgaon	209/12
Mulkapur	207/09
Khandesh	202/06
Jalna/Sailu	202/06
Burwah Sanavad	209/12
Mathia	179/84
Broach Fine	222/27
Punjab/American	222/29
Punjab 289F.	292/302
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	262/64
Surat	272/77
Navsari	294/97
Kampala	409/12

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, June 30.

The Sampin and Cotton Exchanges remained closed to-day.

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, June 30

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year
Khandesh		205,611
Central India	171	335,768
Barsi and Nagar	81	174,218
Hyderabad Gaorani	58	101,552
Berar	105	579,273
Central Provinces		113,941
Total Oomras	415	1,510,403
Dholera	1,737	163,802
N W Provinces		9,846
Rajputana	331	95,957
Sind Punjab	1,374	337,880
Broach	3	340,146
Coompta and Dharwar	21	66,503
Westerns Northerns	150	38,641
Cocoanada		153
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	116	17,484
Persian		14
American		18,663
Egyptian and African		386,232
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		22
Total	4,147	2,965,748

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 24th June

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	541	437,635
Japan and China	10,937	1,379,649
Coast Ports	260	32,041
Up-country by Rail		252,532
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		21,891
Total	11,738	2,123,748

American Cotton Figures

	1936-37	1935-36
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 29-6-37	6780000	7048000
Receipts yesterday 29-6-37	3000	5000
Exports to date 29-6-37	5598000	6087000
Stock at Ports 25-6-37	1229000	1452000
Stock at Interior Towns 25-6-37	962000	1422000
Stock at Liverpool 25-6-37	886000	721000
Visible Supply 25-6-37	3425000	3881000
Quantity in sight 25-6-37	12957000	12257000
Quantity out of sight 25-6-37	2784000	11482000

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—

July 175 October 183 at Cross Rate 4.93 3/16.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach J/A. 1937 222/8—Liverpool July 7.77 Rs. 72 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1938 232/8—Liverpool May 1938 6.88 Rs. 66 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach J/A. 1937 222/8—New York July 12.16 Rs. 51 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.93 3/16.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1938 232/8—New York May 12.25 Rs. 44 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.93 3/16.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 30.

Yesterday gold prices improved one penny to £7-0-9. London-Paris Exchange rate was not quoted and Dollar-Sterling cross rate was quoted 4.93 3/16. London Spot silver prices improved 1/16d. to 20d. while forward silver was unchanged at 20d. China sold and Speculators bought. Buyers were satisfied. Business was small. The market was quietly steady without any special feature. New York silver prices were unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal futures closed unchanged to 25 points up. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 7/16. The local market was quiet but steady and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	34 11 6
Ashad	34 10 6
Shravan	34 7 9

SILVER.

Ready	51 14 0
Ashad	52 0 0
Shravan	52 2 6

LONDON SILVER.

London June 29.

Spot	20
Forward	20

LONDON GOLD

London June 29.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£7/0/9

Montreal Silver

Montreal, June 29.

July	44.85+15
September	45.00
December	44.90

LONDON METALS

London, June 29.

Copper	£54 3 9
Lead	£23 7 6
Spelter	£21 13 9
Tin	£253 0 0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, June 30.

Standard Copper Cash (buyers)	£54-15-0
Standard Copper 3 months	£54-5-0
Electrolytic copper	£63-3-0
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 48-8-0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 51-12-0

Tone:—Steady.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, June 30

Light to moderate rainfall in Eastern Belt, Alabama and South Texas. The Daily official U. S. Government forecast says: "Western Belt generally fair, all balance entire Belt partly cloudy.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, June 30

Yesterday Liverpool wheat prices staged a sensational advance on alarming reports of damage to the Canadian crop which is now expected to show a serious reduction from last year's yield due to the continued drought. The spreading of rust damage in the U. S. A. crop also helped the rise. The local market was steady and quotations were as under:—

Linseed September	8 3 9
Linseed May	8 4 3
Wheat September	5 10 6
Wheat January	5 14 6
Wheat May	5 10 9

Groundnuts Coromandel

London, June 29.

July	£14-12-6

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, June 29.

July	113 1/8d.
October	113 1/2d.
December	113 1/4d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, June 29.

July	del 20 7/8
September	del 1.22 1/8
December	del 1.24 1/4

New York Sugar

New York, June 29.

September	2.52+1.
December	2.56+2.
March	2.43+1.
May	2.46+1.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, June 30.

Ready Javas	15 8 6
Shipment July-August	5 15 6
Shipment September	5 13 6
Shipment Oct.-Dec.	5 15 6
Kesar	10 10 0
Sarays	10 2 6

Java spot F 7.00.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 29

Broach July/Aug. Op. 224 1/2; Highest 225; Lowest 221 3/4; Closing 221 3/4

Broach A/M. 1938 Op. 234; Highest 234; Lowest 231 3/4; Closing 231 3/4.

Oomra July Op. 216; Highest 216. Lowest 213 1/2; Closing 213 1/2.

Oomra D/J. Op. 214; Highest 214; Lowest 212 1/4; Closing 212 1/4.

Bengal July Op. 187 1/4; Highest 187 1/4; Lowest 185; Closing 185.

Bengal D/J. Op. 179; Highest 179; Lowest 177 3/4; Closing 177 3/4.

T/Mandi for Broach April/May (21-7-37) Rs. 8

T/Mandi for Broach April/May (31-8-38) Rs. 26.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 27th/28th June	3,813
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	2,981,601
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,846,344
Increase	135,257

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 30.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 99/14
3 per cent 1951/54 100/14
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 103
3 per cent U P Bonds 99/8
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 94/12
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 105/8
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 107
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 110/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117/4
5 per cent 1939/44 105/3
5 per cent 1940/43 107/13
5 1/2 per cent 1938/48 Loan 105/4

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 111/2
3 per cent 1945/55 110/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 104/4
5 per cent 1965 Mysore 122/4

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 107/8
1 per cent M Deb 1974 107
5 per cent M Deb 1949 117/4
5 per cent 1954 120/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 123/8
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 101

The market was steady.

Tone:—Quietly steady.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, June 30.

B C Rate T T O D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T O D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 288 7/8
Bank's buying T T 287 5/8

PARIS:—
Bank's selling T T —
Bank's buying T T —

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 77 2/8
Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM:—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/4

JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 67

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 82 3/4

SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 81

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN:—
Bank's selling D D 91 1/2

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.93 1/8 29th instant.
Japan/London 1/2 30th instant.
Hongkong/London 1/2 25/32 30th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/2 7/16 30th instant
Java/London 8.95 1/2 30th instant.
London/Paris — 29th instant.
London/Belgium 29.22 3/4 29th instant
London/Switzerland 21.54 1/4 29th instant.
London/Berlin 12.29 1/2 29th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.30 1/2 29th instant.
London/New York 4.93 1/8 29th instant.
London/Amsterdam 8.97 3/4 29th instant.
London/Italy 93.72 29th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Dull.
Gold £7-0-8 28th instant.
Gold £7-0-9 29th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 29th instant.
Silver London Ready 20 29th instant.
Silver London Forward 20 29th instant.
Silver London Forward 20 29th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 29th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 29th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 29th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 29th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 29th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 29th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

MONEY:—
Call 3/4 per cent.
3 months 1 1/4 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone: Quiet.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 29.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	75 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	89 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	101 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	105 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	111 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	113 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	111
3 per cent 1940/52	86 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	74 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	99 13/16
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	99 13/16

Produce Receipts

Bombay, June 30.

	Cwts.
Wheat	16,752
Linseed	1,355
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	19
Gingellyseed	579
Poppyseed	172
Castorseed	367
Rice	99,066
Cottonseed	1,489
Mowraseed	409
Gram	2,628
Joowar	422
Barley	62
Bajree	268
Indian Sugar	6,752
	Tons.
Coal	1,645

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, June 29

SAKELS—	
July	13.28—17
November	13.24—16
ASHMOUNI—	
August	14.47—48
October	14.46—15
December	14.41—16
GIZA—	
July	13.6—12
November	13.7—12

Long Liquidation In Steels

ACTIVE SUPPORT AT THE DECLINE

Natural Reaction But Undertone Healthy

BOMBAY: June 30.

The reports of failure of the Mediation Committee to bring about the solution of the U. S. Steel Strike influenced some selling in the local Share Bazar.

The market opened barely steady and declined on long liquidation and realising. There was a marked absence of any support and throughout the session was dull, but towards the close prices registered a sharp improvement and most of the lost ground was quickly recovered. There was considerable unloading during the early part of the session, which left the market in a healthy state. The sharp rise attracted some realising and the net change was a moderate decline in prices.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened to-day at Rs. 1,540 and gradually sagged to Rs. 1,507. At this level there was improved buying and prices improved to Rs. 1,550. but again declined to Rs. 1,535. Tata Steel Ordinary shares were also steady at Rs. 336.

Cotton Mill shares ruled fairly steady despite weakness of raw cotton market, although there was some realising. In view of the recent rise in prices, to-day's decline does not seem beyond natural reaction and we think it advisable to lean on the Bull side for moderate profits.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, June 30.

		Rs. as
100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 8)	290 0
200	BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	936 4
100	CENTURY	210 0
100	CEN. INDIA (Rs 4)	275 0
100	COLABA (Rs. 5)	181 4
100	Coorla (Rs. 5)	107 8
250	Davia	75 0
250	Dawn (Rs 10)	360 0
1	E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-8-0
100	Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	136 4
100	GOKAK (Rs. 2-8)	179 6
1000	Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1650 0
100	Indore	50 10
100	Khatau (Rs. 2)	90 0
100	KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	327 8
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	575 0
250	Madras United	11 8
1000	Morarji (nil)	945 0
250	Model	50 10
50	MYSORE (Rs. 3)	110 0
200	NEW GREAT (nil)	240 4
100	Osmanshani (Re. 1)	35 0
100	Phoenix (10)	265 0
25	SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	62 8
1000	Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2000 0
50	SIMPLEX (Rs. 1-8)	92 8
100	SWADESHI (Rs. 4)	251 4
100	Swan (nil)	105 0
500	Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,325 0
1000	Western (Rs. 40.)	805 0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda (Rs 2-8)	112 8
25-50	Central (As. 12)	31 6
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1,545 0
125-500	I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	378 12
60-100	Ind. (Rs. 2-8)	135 12
100	Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	127 8
5	Union (As. 4.)	5-12-0

CEMENTS

100	Associated	153 8
10	BUNDI (Rs. 10)	38 4
100	Coimbatore (Rs. 10)	185 0
70	Gwalior (Rs. 4)	127 8
160	INDIAN (Rs. 24)	485 0
40	Katni Def.	2200 0
100	KATNI ORD. (Rs. 10)	367 8
75	Okha (Rs. 12)	287 8
10	PUNJAB (As. 12)	28 0
100	SHAHABAD (Rs. 15)	439 6
70	United (Rs. 5)	146 0

INSURANCE

100-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	952 8
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12)	15 12
15-75	New India (Rs. 1-4)	42 0
20	Mercantile	56 8
200	Oriental (125)	4800 0
10-50	Vulcan (As. 8)	7 10

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	171 14
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 45)	1,647 8
10	Ajmer (As. 4)	13 8
50	B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	149 10
100	B'Bay Suburban (Rs. 6)	182 8
10	Broach	14 0
100	Karachi (4)	277 8
100	Poona (4)	285 0
100	Surat (Rs. 6)	211 4
100	TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	176 14
1000	TATA POWER (Rs. 40)	1,380 0

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	930 0
100	C. Province	95 4
100	Dhond Baramati	97 0
100	Gujarat	93 8
100	Mandra Bhon	97 4
100	Pachora Jamner	94 8
100	Sara Sirajgunj	101 0
500	Tapti Valley	776 4

MININGS

10	SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 8)	62 0
30	TATA STEEL DEF. (Rs. 7-8)	1535 0
75	TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 7-8)	336 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	312 8
50	BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 8)	162 8
200	B'bay Safe Dep (Rs. 40)	900 0
250	BOM STEAM (Rs 13-12)	270 0
125	B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	717 8
50	Do. Conty (Rs. 6)	240 0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5-1-3
50	B. TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	114 0
9	Burma Corp. (As. 8)	11 7
2sh.	Indian Copper	3 3
10	Indian Iron and Steel	43 0
100	I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	135 0
50	I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	47 8
100	I. Radio Defd. (12)	590 0
100	I. Radio Ord (15)	535 0
1,000	Port Canning (Rs 25)	606 4
15	Scindia (Re. 1)	26 2
30	PREMIER CON.	88 8
25	Tata Oil (nil)	30 0

PREFERENCE

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1537 8
6	p.c Bombay Steam	300 0
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	95 0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.	511 4
7	p.c Katni 1st	138 2
7	p.c Katni 2nd (T. F.)	146 4
7 1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	18 12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 30.

Bombay Dyeing (945) 936 930 940 937 936
Century (207/8) 205 204 210
Central India (278/12) 276 273 275
Kohinoor (326/2) 324 323 327
New Great (252/8) 245 241 246
Simplex (94/6) 93 91 92
Swadeshi (252/8) 251 250 251
Bundi (38/6) 38/4
I. Cement (492/8) 492 488 485
Punjab (28) 28
Shahabad (492/8) 491 490 485
Andhra (1650) 1650 1652 1643
Tata Hydro (176/4) 177 176/14
Tata Power (1380) 1360 1365 1362 1367 1375
Tram. Ord. (149/6) 149/6
T. Steel Dfd. (1557/8) 1527 1530 1515 1527 1507 1512 1507/8 1512 1505 1513 1508
T. Steel Ord. (342/8) 338 336 337 335 338 336/8 336
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (162/12) 162/8
Bellapur (162/8) 161 160 162
B. Steam (270) 268 270
B. Burma (723/12) 712 710 715 708 717/8

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, June 29.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations from the New York Stock Exchange.

	Dol.
Ame. Power and Light Com.	8
Electric P and Light 7 p.c. Pfd.	65
Columbia Gas	14
Int. Tel. and Tel.	18
American Tel. and Tel.	160 1/2
Western Union Telg.	42 1/4
Canadian Pacific Rly.	12
Erie Rly.	14
Great North Pfd. Rly.	48
New York Central Rly.	35
Belware and Hudson	28
Graham Paige	3
Ludlum	30
Republic Steel	24
United S. Steel	96 3/4
Amr. Rolling Mills	38
United S. Smelting	56
Anaconda Copper Mining	50 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	57 1/2
Chrysler	95
General Motors	48 1/2
General Electric	51 1/4
Radio Corp.	8
Plymouth Oil	20
Soony Oil	19
Chase Bank	45 1/2
National City Bank	40 1/2
Amerex	24
United S. Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	120
Consolidated Foundries	7

Market quiet and generally firm. French situation not affecting market to any degree U. S. Steel Corp has declared a dividend of dol 2 on Pref. shares leaving arrears of dol 1 1/4 only. Turnover 5 1/2 lac shares.

LOCAL PIECEGOODS AND YARN

Bombay, June 29

PIECEGOODS

Grey, Unbleached:—

	Per lb. Rs. a. p.
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	0 9 11
Longcloth (Fine Quality)	0 15 8
Shirtings	0 9 6
Shirtings (Vegetable Quality)	0 8 1
Leopard Cloth	0 9 7
Dhoties (upto 1/2" nakhi Border)	0 10 3
Dhoties (Calcutta, 5/8" P.B.)	0 15 6
Drills	0 8 6
Domestics	0 8 6
Domestics	0 8 5
Chadars	0 9 3

White Bleached—

	Per piece
Longcloth	10 12 0
Drill	8 5 3

YARN—

	per lb.
4s (All Waste)	0 4 0
6 1/2s (All Waste)	0 4 10
8 1/2s	0 5 8
10 1/2s	0 6 8
12 1/2s	0 6 5
16s	0 7 3
20s	0 8 0
24s	0 8 5
32s	0 10 1
40s	0 11 8
60s	1 3 6
80s	1 7 6

6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const 1st	102 0
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const 2nd	99 8
7	p.c Tata Hydro	153 12
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1,560 0
6	p.c Tata Steel 1st	190 0
7-1/2	p.c Tata Steel 2nd	162 8
7	p.c. Vishnu	650 0

DEBENTURES

3-3/4	p.c Andhra Valley	101 0
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	100 0
4	p.c. Bom. Telephone	51 8
7	p.c Shoiapur	81 4
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	110 4

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on forward List.)

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1937

Nariman Controversy Before Working Committee

Agenda Includes Important Matters But No Talk Yet Of Summoning A. I. C. C.

ALLAHABAD: June 30.

The agenda for the forthcoming meeting of the Congress Working Committee on July 5 is understood to include thirteen items.

Besides routine matters such as the Auditors' Report, etc., and a thorough discussion of the present political situation, which will occupy most of the time, the Committee is likely to take up the question of the Hindustani Seva Dal, which has been declared unlawful by the Government and the consideration of certain facts connected with Debt Contracts by Indian Government.

NARIMAN CONTROVERSY.

An interesting item on the agenda is understood to be matters relating to communal organisations. Among other items on the agenda are the Bombay bye-election, the controversy over the election of the Leader of the Congress Party in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, and the consideration of a letter from the Leader of the Bengal Congress Party.

Inquiries at "Anand Bhawan" show, so far there has been no talk regarding summoning of a meeting of the A. I. C. C.—A. P.

Jawahar For Wardha

ALLAHABAD, June 30.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is leaving for Wardha to-morrow evening as he has an engagement with Mahatma Gandhi prior to the Working Committee meeting. It is understood Maulana Abul Kalam Azad will also be reaching Wardha a couple of days before the Working Committee meeting. After the Working Committee meeting Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, according to the present programme, is likely to tour Jhansi-cum-Hamirpur with Jaloon Muslim Rural constituency in support of the candidature of Mr. Nisar Ahmad Khan Sherwani, who is contesting the bye-election from this constituency to the U. P. Assembly on the Congress ticket.—A.P.

JAWAHAR TO TOUR MALABAR IN AUGUST

CALICUT, June 28.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, it is understood, will tour Kerala for about a week in August next. It is expected he will visit all important villages in Malabar including Ernad, Walluvanad and Ponnani Talukas where Moplahs predominate.—United Press.

LEADERS CONFER ON NATIONAL PUBLICATION SOCIETY?

ALLAHABAD, June 30.

Acharya Narendra Dev, Doctor Syed Mahmud and Professor K. T. Shah spent the whole of yesterday with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Anand Bhawan.

Interviewed by the "United Press," Prof. Shah told that he came to Allahabad in connection with the work of the National Publication Society, a public institution which was newly started with Pandit Jawaharlal as a Member of the Directorate.

Prof. Shah and Acharya Narendra Dev left for their respective places, and Dr. Syed Mahmud will be leaving for Lucknow this evening.—United Press.

JAWAHAR TAKES NO NOTICE OF DUFFERIN'S SPEECH

Order On Political To Work In Jail Mills Withdrawn

ALLAHABAD June 30.

Asked to state his opinion about the speech of the Marquess of Dufferin on Indian deadlock at the meeting of the East India Association, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, declared "I have not previously heard of the Marquess of Dufferin or the position he occupied in the public life. I do not propose to say anything about his speech"

It is understood that the Inspector General of Prison in U. P. has ordered that Mr. Shivashanker Bhartya, a political prisoner in tht Allahabad District jail should not be put on Mills. Mr. Bhartya had been convicted on a charge of distributing Communist literature and the jail authorities had ordered him to work at mills in the jail.

Mr. Purushottam Das Tandon M.L.A. who visited the jail recently noticed this surprising behaviour of the Jail authorities towards a political prisoner. He found that apart from the question of the prisoner's status he was also in an extremely weak condition of health and his weight being about 94 pounds. He made a note of his views in the visitors' book to the effect that both on account prisoner's status and his weak health mill task should not be given to the prisoner. The Inspector General of Prisons whose attention was drawn to Mr. Tandon's remarks has addressed a letter to Mr. Tandon informing him that he agrees with Mr. Tandon's opinion and that action has been taken accordingly.

HOW TO TACKLE COMMUNAL PROBLEM

LAHORE, June 28.

Dr. Satyapal, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, in a Press statement says:

"The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee is deeply pained to find that Alla and Amritsar communal disturbances have once again embittered the inter-communal relations. The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee offers its sympathies to the sufferers and their relatives and condemns in the strongest possible language the nefarious activities of all those who, directly or indirectly, by word of mouth or by writing, fan the flames of communal discord and ill-will and incite the masses to violence which leads to bloodshed, firing, arson, dacoity, etc.

"Sir Sikander Hyat Khan has convened a conference to devise means to put an end to this unfortunate state of affairs. The objective is laudable, but I am convinced that Sir Sikander Hyat Khan can achieve no success in this project. I was also invited. I declined the invitation because I had no faith in the utility of such a conference.

Difference

"In the first place, we of the Congress have nothing in common with agents of Imperialism. Their method of attacking the problem is entirely different from ours. They wish to appease communalist leaders; we wish to take out the masses from the grip of such leaders.

"Unless and until we go to the masses and establish contact with them and expose communalist leaders' tactics, who keep the fire burning, we cannot stop these disturbances effectively.

"The Punjab P.C.C. has appointed a sub-committee consisting of Lala Sham Lal, M.L.A., Giani Hira Singh Dard, Munshi Ahmad Din, with Master Raja Ram as Convenor, to enquire into the tragic events that have happened at Alla and Amritsar.

"I earnestly request all the well-wishers of this Province to lend all possible support to this committee and also to the Punjab P.C.C. to remove this blot of disgrace and humiliation from the fair name of this province."—United Press.

The report of the Municipal Administration, Sheikhupura, for the year 1936-37 shows an income of Rs. 65,268 and expenditure of Rs. 61,923. The balance on 31st March, 1937, was Rs. 30,468, which was well above the prescribed minimum.

Group taken on the occasion of the marriage of Miss. Philomena Thamboo Chetty, the well-known violinist, with Mr. F. Thamboo Chetty at St. Philomena's Church, Mysore

JUSTICE v. CORRUPTION

Punjab Chief Judge Takes Strict Action Against Offenders

LAHORE: June 30.

In pursuance of his drive against corruption, the Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court has taken drastic steps to punish guilty officials. Two clerks of the High Court were dismissed this month and one punished by permanent reduction of grade. Two official receivers have been suspended and their cases have been handed over to the police. Definite allegations of corruption have been made by responsible persons against certain district and Subordinate Judges and investigation is proceeding.

The Chief Justice has set up a few department of the High Court to investigate and deal with all complaints received against the Judiciary, the Bar and subordinate staff. The Chief Justice appeals to all those interested in honest administration of Justice to assist him by giving information they may possess against corrupt officers. Such information will be treated as confidential.—A. P.

MASANI TO TOUR MALABAR

CALICUT, June 29.

Mr. M. R. Masani, General Secretary, All-India Congress Socialist Party, it is understood, will visit Malabar in the first week of July and tour the interior for a few days.—A. P.

TWO DIE, SEQUEL TO ALTERCATION

KARACHI, June 30.

Mr. G. W. Smith (27), an assistant in the Chartered Bank, and Flying Officer W. T. King, an R. A. F. officer, had an altercation last night resulting in a shooting affray.

Mr. Smith died instantaneously, and Mr. King died later in the British Military Hospital.—A. P.

VICEROY TO TOUR IN ASSAM

SIMLA, June 30.

A communique announces that the Viceroy proposes to leave Simla on tour during the latter half of July, 1937, for Assam.

His Excellency expects to be away for about a fortnight.—A.P.

A. I. Rly. Men's Federation

SIMLA: June 30.

The annual Convention of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation will be held at 4 p.m. in "Royal Hotel", Cart Road, on Sunday July 4. Among the subjects to be discussed will be the report of the Wedgwood Committee on Indian Railways, which has indicated retrenchment of staff in the Engineering, Transportation and Local Departments and the re-construction of strength of the clerical, accounts and other establishments.—United Press.

LALA HARKISHENLAL'S DEBTS

Dispute Involving Rs. 2 Crores Settled By Arbitration

LAHORE, June 29.

A legal dispute involving about two crores of rupees which might ordinarily have dragged on for years, costing the parties concerned many lakhs of rupees, was settled to-day as the result of arbitration. The award was given by the Chief Justice, Sir Douglas Young and Mr. Justice Monroe.

The dispute related to litigation between the People's Bank of Northern India (in liquidation), the official receiver of the estate of the late Lala Harkishenlal and the Bharat Insurance Company. In order to curtail litigation, the parties agreed to arbitration and the award was pronounced to-day.

The arbitrators said that Lala Harkishenlal was chairman of both the Bharat Insurance Co. and the People's Bank of Northern India. The disputes which they had to decide had been caused by the action of Lala Harkishenlal in borrowing large sums from both companies. When he was asked to give security, he gave security first to one of the companies and in order to get a further advance he pledged the same security with the company.

Insufficient To Pay Debt.

The amounts borrowed gradually rose and at the liquidation of the People's Bank and the insolvency of Lala Harkishenlal he owed these concerns very large sums. The security which he had lodged with these concerns was wholly insufficient even to pay one of them.

"It is clear, therefore, that when Lala Harkishenlal repledged the same security with the other companies there was not the slightest hope that either company would be paid any substantial proportion of the debt," the arbitrators said.

The award was as follows:

(1) The sale proceeds of the Krishan Ganga Khariala and the Chupian forest timber will be paid to the People's Bank; (2) The sale proceeds of the Swat forest timber will be paid to the Bharat Insurance Company; (3) The People's Bank will release its own security regarding the timber lying in the Indus Valley; (4) Out of the 5,195 shares of Lala Harkishenlal in the Bharat Insurance Company, the Bharat Insurance Company will be entitled to the sale proceeds of 4,074 shares and 1,121 shares will go to the People's Bank; 222 shares of the Lahore Electricity Supply Company will belong to the Bharat Insurance Company.—A. P.

SHANGHAI GIFT TO CALCUTTA 'VARSITY

CALCUTTA, June 29.

A gift of about 600 volumes of the Sung Dynasty Tripitaka have been sent from Shanghai through the Consul General for China to the Calcutta University. A ceremony for the formal acceptance of the gift by the University will be held on July 2.—A. P.

MEHERALLY SENTENCED

Put In 'A' Class: Appeal Against Conviction?

CALICUT, June 30.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally was sentenced this morning to 6 months' simple imprisonment by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate for disobeying the order of the District Magistrate under Section 144.

Mr. Meherally has been placed in "A" class.—A. P.

APPEAL AGAINST CONVICTION?

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, June 30

It is understood Sjt. Meherally is filing appeal against his conviction.

HARIJAN UPLIFT IN MAHAKOSHAL

Thakkar To Tour Province

(From A Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, June 30.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar, General Secretary, All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh, is touring in Mahakoshal from July 3 starting from Burhanpur and reaching Jubbulpore on 8th. From where he proceeds to Saugor via Damoh. On return he goes to Seoni and Chhindwara and finishes his tour at Betul on 17th.

He will be accompanied by Mr. Beohar Rajendra Singh and Mr. Sukumar Pagare.

STRIKE IN STANDARD MILL

CALCUTTA, June 30.

The spinners of the Standard Jute Mill stopped work yesterday on the question of increase in wages. The mill was closed, rendering idle 3,000 workmen. The strikers are peaceful.—A. P.

BARODA NEWS IN BRIEF

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, June 30.

A Harijan, named Kabhai Dahya, has committed suicide by taking opium as he was unemployed for a long time and all his efforts for getting labour or service proved fruitless.

The local police has arrested a gang of ten persons near Panidarwaja Gate for alleged gambling in cards.

Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachari will arrive in Bombay on 29th July, leaving for the continent on 17th July.

During Abbas week the Prajamandal obtained 736 annual members, Rs. 651 as contribution and 564 subscribers to Prajamandal magazine.

Dr. S. M. Pagar, the Development Commissioner, has got promotion of Rs. 125 in all and now he will draw a salary of Rs. 900 per mensem.

No Orders Must Be Passed Before Assembly Discussion

WEDGWOOD REPORT MEANS PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY'S PREMATURE DEATH

MADRAS: June 30.

Mr. Satyamurti, Deputy-Leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly, interviewed by the Associated Press said that, **the time and place for criticising the Wedgwood Committee's Report in detail would be the Assembly when it meets at Simla and that the Congress Party would deal with it there. In the mean time I desire to make only one comment on the report:**

"If it is to be accepted by the Government of India it means the premature death of provincial autonomy".

Sir Otto Niemeyer recommended that Provincial Autonomy could be safely introduced on the basis that a share of the income-tax receipts ultimately amounting to fifty per cent of the receipts should be made over to the provinces and this again on the assumption that railways would begin their contributions to the central revenues.

The Wedgwood Report dashes all those hopes to the ground.

I do not agree with the financial basis of the Wedgwood Report. The Committee's suggestion that there can be no cut in the salaries of officials, especially in the superior grade, is wholly unsound remembering that the "Lee Loot" still continues there.

Government are pledged to give the Assembly an opportunity of discussing the report before taking any action on it. I trust that Government will pass no orders on the report until the Assembly discusses it.—A. P.

CONGRESSMAN SENTENCED FOR SEDITION

"But The Speech Was Not Inciting As Suggested By Prosecution"

CUTTACK, June 30.

"After a careful perusal as a whole I consider that the accused committed the offence of sedition" stated Mr. S. M. Das, Assistant Sessions Judge, Cuttack, in sentencing Mr. Prana Krishna Padhiary, President of the District Congress Committee and the Provincial Krishak Sangh to six months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 in default to another two months. The Judge deferred from the opinion of the assessors. The Judge, however, held that the speech was not so inciting as was suggested by the prosecution.—A. P.

MR. HOOSSEINALLY DOES NOT REPRESENT MUSLIMS

Mr. Mahomed Mitha Amused At Poona Report

SRINAGAR, June 28.

Mr. Mahomed Suleman Cassim Mitha, M.L.A., of Bombay, who is on a visit to Kashmir in a press statement says:—

"I am surprised and amused to read a Press report under the heading: "Assurance to Bombay Muslims," given by the Hon. Mr. Hooseinally Rahimtoola, Minister for Local Self-Government, Bombay.

"I would first of all like to know as to who are the several Muslim organisations and their standing among the Muslim masses who so obligingly and conveniently took it into their heads to present an address to a Minister who does not possess the confidence of the Muslim masses and has been rejected by them in their election.

"Times are fast changing for the better and there is progress evident everywhere. The Muslim masses are awakening from their deep slumber to their political consciousness and their rights.

"Gone are the days when anyone can hoodwink the masses by false and plausible promises and stage-managed shows.

"It is an open fact that, the Muslims have no confidence in the present Muslim Minister, who having signed the pledge of the Muslim League, fell a prey to the bait of the glamour of Ministerial office and thus betrayed his party."—United Press.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN CALCUTTA

Jute Workers' Union Puts Its View Before Bengal Minister

CALCUTTA, June 29.

There has been a development of the Labour struggle consequent on the closing of a jute mill in Budge Budge area.

The General Secretary of the Jute Workers' Union was interviewed by the Labour Minister and the Labour Commissioner in this connection, and it is understood they have expressed their sympathy for the workers and stated that they would communicate with the management of the mill upon the subject. It is alleged that this particular mill has been closed for a week, without notice, despite the protest from workers, who submitted to the management that without the payment of either wages or actual subsistence allowance for the period, it would be difficult for them to carry on.

Workers of this and several other mills, later held a protest meeting at which they urged the Government and the mill management to comply with their request.—A. P.

KASHMIR GOVT. APPOINT COMMISSION

To Investigate Into Recent Firing On Procession

SRINAGAR (Kashmir), June 30.

The Kashmir Government have appointed a commission consisting of Mr. Justice Kishen Lal Kichlu, a Judge of the High Court and Mr. Sheikh Abdul Rashid, Sessions Judge, to inquire into the necessity and justification or otherwise of opening fire by the police on the Muslim processions taken out at Srinagar in defiance of orders under Section 144 Cr. P. C. and the extent and duration of firing. The Commission will have all powers of a court of law instituted under the Code of Criminal Procedure 1989 and is required to complete the enquiry and submit its report to the Government with the least delay.—A. P.

Sentences In Govindpur Dacoity Case

(From Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT, June 30.

In Govindpur dacoity and murder case the Huzur Court of Dhrol State has dismissed the appeal of accused Sandhi, Jann Ahmad and Charan Bhura, but has decreased the sentence of two years in Shivubha's sentence and one year to Govubha and Keshubha both. They had not appealed to the court.

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